

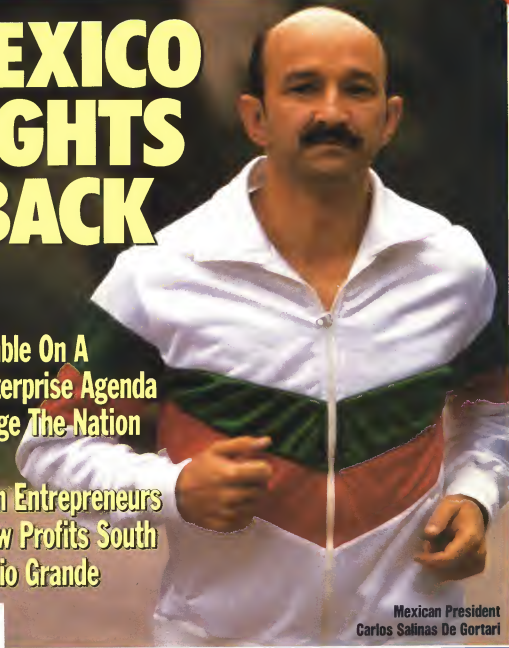
# Maclean's

THREE  
PREMIERS ON  
THE HOT SEAT

## MEXICO FIGHTS BACK

**The Gamble On A  
Free-Enterprise Agenda  
To Salvage The Nation**

**Canadian Entrepreneurs  
Seek New Profits South  
Of The Rio Grande**



**Mexican President  
Carlos Salinas De Gortari**





## Mighty oaks from little acorns grow.

Who would have dreamed that from that cute, little acorn of a Beetle way back in the 50s would evolve an entire line of sophisticated automobiles typified by the new Passat you see before you.

Yet here the Passat stands. With enough space to accommodate 51 university students (compared to the Beetle's 23). Or 5 sane adults, whichever comes first.

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But enough. Sufficient to say this mighty oak stands proudly in your Volkswagen dealer's showroom.



**Passat**

\*Model shown is the Passat GL, which has a manufacturer's suggested retail price of \$22,100 MSRP. Destination charge, installation, preparation or taxes. Dealer may add for less.

# Gorbachev's Hong Kong.

(Made in Canada.)



It was perestroika in action: the Soviets and top Canadian business people were working out an agreement to rebuild and rejuvenate Leningrad to the status of an economic free port — like Hong Kong.

News — and the details — of this historic billion-dollar deal were reported first in Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine.

**Maclean's**

THE WELL-INFORMED CHOICE

# Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE MARCH 28, 1990 VOL. 65 NO. 13

## CONTENTS

### 4 EDITORIAL

### 6 LETTERS/PASSAGES

### 16 OPENING NOTES

*Piling in for the Mollywood stars, a setback for two TV hosts; a writer returns after 20 years; controversy on the court; recruiting through the movies, TV lessons for private; a queen says goodbye; release ads for alcohol.*

### 19 COLUMN/DIANE FRANCIS

### 30 CANADA

*Business leaders debate separation's costs; the Supreme Court endorses francophone school rights; an environmental victory.*

### 32 WORLD

*Mikhail Gorbachev becomes executive president; Hungarians prepare for free elections; an evacuation in Iraq; a controversial fire in Liberia; Israel's coalition government falls.*

### 47 PEOPLE

### 48 BUSINESS

*Real estate prices drop in Toronto but soar in Western Canada; breweries pay taxes on low-alcohol beer to increase sales.*

### 54 BUSINESS WATCH/PETER C. NEWMAN

### 58 YOUTH

*Lethbridge, Alta., reacts from the apparent suicides of three teenage boys.*

### 60 SPORTS

*Good thoughts the baseball season.*

### 61 MEDIA WATCH/GEORGE BAIN

### 63 ART

*The National Gallery's purchase of Velázquez ignites furious controversy.*

### 66 FILMS

*Art revisits life in Rob Lowe's new movie, a heart son, Ben and videotape.*

### 67 BOOKS

*P. D. James blends psychologically complex characters with a compelling plot.*

### 68 GUEST COLUMN/STEWART MACLEOD

## COVER

### MEXICO FIGHTS BACK

Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the 41-year-old, Harvard-educated Mexican president, has undertaken a radical, free-market drive to control and modernize the nation's economy. As part of that effort, he needs to attract massive foreign investment—a message he stressed repeatedly last week in an interview with Maclean's and during a two-day visit from Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. — 46



## CANADA

### PREMIERS ON THE HOT SEAT

In an attempt to break Canada's constitutional deadlock, New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna's government will draft a resolution to address its concerns over the Meech Lake accord. McKenna and his two S&P auto-Meech partners also planned to meet late this week to compare their positions. — 30



## JUSTICE

### RUMOR AND SCANDAL

In a sexual-abuse scandal that has rocked the small eastern Ontario town of Prescott since mid-February, four men face a total of 33 charges involving 18 children. One of the men is also accused of murdering an infant. Late last week, police had begun digging for the baby's remains. — 18





## LETTERS

### LUDICROUS DESTRUCTION

In the article "Misleading rough seas" (Business, March 2), your mention of the restoration of fish stocks on the Grand Banks is the same lie as the mirage of National Sea's profit line is symptomatic of the ecological crisis we have gotten ourselves into. The depletion of the ocean's fisheries is not a threat for the business sector, the very fabric of life on earth is being destroyed by the short-sightedness of business and its all-consuming obsession with the profit motive, not and sheltered by an equally short-sighted government. When these water calls for cut quotas and increased conservation efforts in order to replenish declining stocks, then Fisheries Minister Thomas Martin rejected them, citing the "human and social impact." That is yet more proof of the destructiveness of the business process that is man. What will be the human and social impact of the eradication of these fisheries, something that is entirely possible given such stupidity?

Prerna Bawa,  
St. John's, Ont.

### NEW JOB FOR AN OLD FACE

Canada finally has a minister of forests, and his picture was conspicuously absent from "Changing the guard" (Cover, March 2). Frank Oberle is definitely an old face, but his new job as minister of forests is a promotion from his former one as minister of state for forestry. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney finally fulfilled his election promise of 1984 and created a full ministry of forests. Strange as you, Mr. Mulroney, for keeping the minister of Canada's forests industry.

George Eklund,  
Markham, B.C.

### CHANGING ATTITUDES

As a chemical engineering student, I was surprised to see the issue of women in engineering addressed in your magazine ("Campus tension," Special Report, March 10). I felt that the article placed the blame for this tension on the students, while ignoring the greater problems caused by faculty members who encourage this behavior. After four years at the University of New Brunswick, I have found the male students to be full of respect for their female colleagues. I was very pleased to hear of the establishment of a Women in Engineering Chair at UNB, not equally disappointed when a professor came across a letter in the office of our local paper questioning the necessity of such a chair. Monique Pratt, holder of the chair, will be kept busy trying to change attitudes like those.

Stephanie More,  
Fredericton



Atlantic fishermen, depletion of stocks

Those of the article in your Special Report "The battle of the sexes" (October 2) were written by women and, I noted, provided a female perspective on the issue. One way to resolve tensions between the sexes is for each sex to have her/his voice heard. Women portraying men as violent, sexist and unattractively while not allowing men to speak of their

experiences of women, can do little to resolve tensions. In fact, it worsens them.

Joan Keneb,  
Toronto

The liberal-humanist establishment, which is responsible for the idea that people are basically good and only societal forces make them do bad things, insists that men are violent against women out of some kind of personal rage. But there is violence in every human heart, as well as the capacity for good. Individuals who recognize that have learned rules to control violence in those who cannot do it themselves. Soldiers who gleefully tread on men differ in degree, but not in kind, from those who beat their toddlers in "discipline," says. Violence is always wrong—directed at men, women or children; perpetrated by men, women or children.

Rita Davies,  
Thunder Bay, Ont.

If we can stop apprehending the matter with psychobabble and reasoning behind violence towards women is evident. When you feel like taking your frustrations out on someone, you pick someone who is smaller and weaker. Let's call it what it is: it's bullies.

Betty Higgins,  
Southwark, Ont.

## PASSAGES

**ACQUAINTANCE:** Julie Jewett, 26, of second-degree murder, by an Ontario Supreme Court jury of seven women and five men in Toronto. Jewett, of Kincardine, Ont., was charged after leading police to an isolated site where they found the partially frozen body of her 11-month-old son, Dustin, on Jan. 15, 1986. During her 49-day trial, Jewett said that Dustin had been kidnapped from her car on the previous day and that she knew where to look for him because she had had a dream. Defence lawyer Jack D. Aubrey counselled the police of bungling their investigation. The lawyer also told jurors as Jewett's two lawyers, suggesting that they knew more about the child's abduction than they were seeing.



Julie Jewett

**SHED:** Inconclusive child psychologist Krysta Bettelheim, 46, who made scary fairy tales responsible, by suicide, after placing a plastic bag over his head in a Silver Spring, Md. nursing home. The Vancouver-based specialist also admitted much of his career as helping abusive children. In his best-known work, *The Uses of Enchantment*, he argued that it was emotionally beneficial for young children to deal with fears of death and cruelty through exposure to fairy tales.

**APPOINTED:** Chief Justice of Ontario, Charles Doherty, 68, who leads the federal inquiry into the use of drugs in courtrooms, which was opened by the Don Johnson scandal, by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Doherty, a former associate chief justice, has yet to issue his report findings, following 18 months of hearings.

**RETRAILED:** The divorce of noted Haitian doctor Jean-Claude (Baby Doc) Duvalier, 38, and his wife of nine years, Michelle Beaudet, 27, which was granted on Oct. 24, 1986, in the Dominican Republic. Until recently, the couple, who fled from Haiti after being forced out of power in 1986, had been living with their two children in a luxury villa on the French Riviera.

**DIED:** Radio broadcaster Steve Woodman, 62, best known as one of the original co-hosts on the popular weekly OK Radio series *Dr. Ben's*, which was broadcast nationally from 1972 to 1981, in Scarborough. Mr. Woodman began Woodman & Ben's for his radio appearances, but in 1984 his cancer ended when he lost the power of speech due to head injuries sustained in a car crash.



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## LETTERS

### WHERE'S THE BEEF?

I was intrigued by your article "Life in the Slave Lane" (Cover, Feb. 19). On page 28, we read: "... that such basic items as sugar, meat and most fresh fruit and vegetables are largely unavailable." Then on page 28, we find a photograph of a meat stall in a Moscow market, with what looks like plenty of meat, regardless of the balance of the caption ("Several women average two hours a day standing at a storefront meat stall"). If so, there is an implication, however, it does not give me much confidence in the credibility of the whole article. How does that quite gel? A picture is worth 1,000 words?

David C. Hart,  
Noyes, Ont.

### THE BREAKUP OF CANADA

A mass-petition in English-speaking Canada proclaims themselves "English only" and politicians in Quebec ponder their response to this and the probable failure of the Meech Lake accord, a situation whose roots are mainly economic in rapidly evolving into one centered on language. ("Foreign Times," From The Editor's Desk, Feb. 19). Flanked by lights on both sides, the "wooden middle" waltzes



Meat market stall. Worth 1,000 words?

helplessly as our country is being squeezed apart. Historians, years from now, will record the events leading up to the breakup of Canada and conclude that what sprung from a population grown weary of excessive taxation, insensitive legislators, politically motivated govern-

ment, social and constitutional barriers finally proved its frustration along language lines. Before we go on to say things we do not really mean and cannot take back, let us burn into our hearts and minds that history, geography and common interests have put us together. Give them arranged marriages love can bloom.

R. Fraser Duff  
Aurifer, Ont.

You state in your editorial of Feb. 28 that "Two provinces are holding out on passage of the Meech Lake agreement because it offers Quebec a role as a 'distinct society.'" In fact, New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna has already agreed to the distinct society clause. His primary concern have always been the protection of minority rights, an understandable position in Canada's only officially bilingual province. The debate on Meech Lake is marked by what you term national "indifference," and I agree that such an important document should be more clearly understood by Canadians citizens. But the media have a responsibility to present information on the topic clearly.

Steve Lindvick,  
Fredericton

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**LETTERS**

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Hugh Amos,  
 Saskatoon

**A DISTURBING OMISSION**

Perhaps your interesting cover article "Sedgewood meets the new Europe" (Feb. 30) was not intended to contain a discussion of the total Canadian presence at the Berlin International Film Festival. But, for this writer, the absence of my film *Sealed Fingers* was disturbing. It received five well-attended screenings at three theatres, was of course listed in all the schedules and programs and had a full-page ad in one of the festival publications. Those were three of the screenings who claimed that *Sealed Fingers*, being the work of an individual and having been made completely independently, was more politically significant to the current flux of ideas generated by the changes in Eastern Europe than the many films that took a more obvious part in the dialogue. Apart from the nature of the film itself, which could also be influential as the Eastern European content, my film was considered by many film experts to be among the best ever made in my category (they could be wrong!).

Michael Sasse,  
 Toronto

**REDEFINING BENZENE**

Benzene may be clear, but it is neither a gas nor certainly odorless ("Bursting the bubble," *Business*, Feb. 30). It is a heavy, oily liquid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> (also known as benzol), and a product of coal tar distillation.

Gerry F. Schick,  
 Lane Chair, B.C.

**INSPIRATIONAL FORCES**

I was glad to read that Burton Cummings was inspired by Stephen Hawking's example of fighting asymptotic lateral sclerosis (known as the *Guinea Worm* or "motor neuron disease") while continuing to lead the world in his field of research ("Cerebral inspiration," *People*, Feb. 30). I wish Cummings success with his new recording and I hope that he may also be inspired to make a contribution towards research into this mysterious and disabling disease. The fight against ALS needs all the help it can get.

Marion Armstrong,  
 Ottawa

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Physically, caught the competition

roughly.

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struts from 0 to 100 in an exuberant

6.6 seconds

transformed your 1989 model into a Laser. See your rights on a 2

Then tell the finger

CHRYSLER CANADA

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## LETTERS

### NEW WAVE OF ANTI-SEMITISM

The Arab world has recently called for a halt on Soviet Jewish immigration to Israel because of concerns about where these people will live once they arrive in Israel. What about how they will live if they are forced to remain in the Soviet Union? In "Opening the floodgates" (WM, Feb. 28), it was mentioned that a new wave of anti-Semitism has erupted in the Soviet Union. Soviet Jews are arriving in Israel not as refugees, but as refugees escaping anti-Semitism and a possibility of a new surge of pogroms in their native country. A call for a halt on their immigration while the United States has imposed quotas of 50,000 Soviet immigrants a year is to deny Soviet Jews the opportunity to freedom from religious oppression and a chance at a new life.

Debra Levine  
Edmonton

### LACKING A MASTER PLAN

I am pleased that Brian Mulroney accepts blame for bad polls, but what about the horrendous tax, money, land and resources ("Getting the message out," Canada, Feb. 26)? Mulroney, like his mentor/patron George Bush, has no master plan nor strategy. Period. The real reality is that voters chose the man we call leader, and as a result we all pay the price for self-delusion. If the Canadian media can pick a plaything, maybe we ought to try one too. I would settle for the Robs.

Meredith Jay  
Toronto

### MORE KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED

Harold Silverberg says the federal government is partly to blame for poverty because of its preoccupation with deficits "instead of concentrating itself on full employment." ("The fate of buyers," Special Report, Feb. 12). How can any government ensure full employment when the marketable skills of many Canadians are no longer adequate? As technology steadily does away with the more mechanical aspects of work, Canadians are finding that they are having to learn more when they enter the workforce. In this respect, it is not the federal government that is at fault, but the provinces, which have paid attention over the educational system. And Canadians must have the incentive to participate in that educational system, both for ourselves and our children, instead of being trapped through it, as so many of us are.

Richard Plotnikoff  
Sudbury, B.C.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should clearly state address and telephone number. Most correspondence is to: Editor or the Editor-McGraw-Hill magazine. Please direct all correspondence to: Editor, 111 King St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5X 1C7.

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Across the province, thousands of Ontario businesses have pulled the plug on increasing energy costs by taking advantage of the Power Savers Plan.

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But the program doesn't end there. Ontario Hydro and local municipal utilities maintain an open line of communication with each participating business to assist them in implementing power saving measures and to keep them informed about new programs and incentives as they become available.

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ments are so complete, optional accessories are not required. Swivel, rear-seat reading lamps and deep custom throw rugs enhance the Vanden Plas passenger experience. With and without, the limited-edition Vanden Plas must be seen, must be driven to be appreciated.

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**JAGUAR**

A BLENDING OF ART AND MACHINE



# OPENING NOTES

Leona Helmsley abdicates, filling vacant seats at the Oscars, and Josef Skvorecký would like to throw a big party

## STAR REPLACEMENTS

Organizers of the Academy Awards ceremony in Los Angeles say their next week's show will be similar for glitzier, softer-toned—and now open row of filled seats. Indeed, about 130 unpaid volunteers assure that in corners pointing the audience on Oscar night never have in a vacant seat. Dressed in their own evening clothes, official seat-fillers temporarily occupy places vacated by audience members for reasons that range from having to visit the washroom to appearing on-stage. In return for a chance to rub shoulders with some of Hollywood's biggest stars, the seat-fillers must agree not to ask for autographs or talk to the media. According to Joseph DiSanto, the exec-in-charge who strives to select "ordinary people who love the movies" for the job, the practice began 18 years ago when the Oscar ceremony director complained that empty seats "looked ugly." Added DiSanto: "During commercial breaks, it is organized chaos. The seat-fillers get really upset at moving fast." Seating/Status is a Hollywood tradition.

*Julie Foster onstage with Oscar in 1999; no vacancies*



## Setback for a brother-and-sister act

Natalie Pollock and her brother, Russell, attained minor-celebrity status in Winnipeg during the past four years in the anglophone of a weekly interview program broadcast by a local cable tv company. Then, Natalie, a woman a few years older than Russell, is well-endowed talent to carry on the act. From Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon to Winnipeg Blue Bombers football players, she also liked to dance with her guests and question them about romance. Last in December, cable-company executive Richard Edwards cancelled the show—surprisingly, the Pollocks say because many viewers complained to him that "Natalie's breasts bounced." Edwards has denied that Natalie's appearance caused the cancellations, in-



*Pollock dismissed after four years of interviews*

cluding further comment because the subject has retired lawyers, and the case is before the Canadian Human Rights Commission.

## HIDDEN COSTS OF FREEDOM

Josef Skvorecký is planning a three- or four-week trip that will mark his first visit to Czechoslovakia since he fled to Canada in 1968. But the writer, whose novel *The Engineer of Human Souls* won the Governor General's Award in 1984, has mixed feelings about the location that awaits him next month. Said Skvorecký, 65: "There are so many people who will want to see me, and my time is so limited. It would be more if we could just throw one big party for everyone." Long-lost native sons rarely get much sleep on their first trip home.

## That's the way the ball bounces

Top-ranked U.S. and Canadian college basketball teams were in championship tournaments last week. In the United States, 64 teams had to become the national champions after a turbulent season that saw a player die at mid-court. In Halifax, where eight finalists competed for the Canadian championship, the University of Western Ontario charged that its Mustangs had a better record than one of the entrants, Antigonish's St. Francis Xavier University. Nova Scotia's Acadia University was also entered, but officials declined to consent to the charge that they chose a second local team just to boost ticket sales.



Canary (left). Greater cooperation and hopes for a flood of recruits

## SEE THE MOVIE, THEN JOIN UP

The U.S. navy's submarine service has a big stake in the success of *The Hunt for Red October*, a movie released some 10 days before the start of the movie season. The navy's submarine commander who directs—with his nuclear-armed wing—to the West. Navy officials say that they decided to co-optimize fully with Paramount Pictures in making the picture because the submarine service has had difficulty attracting qualified recruits in recent years. Indeed, U.S. submarines candidly acknowledge their hope that *Red October* will

have a similar impact to that of *Tin Men*. That 1996 movie, which featured Tom Cruise as a naval fighter pilot, led to a surge in the number of recruits seeking to fly U.S. navy jets. Still, a panel of naval officers that approved the script for *Red October* did not give it a rave review. Declared the panel: "The script is shallow and does not do justice to the detailed character and plot development of [Rear Admiral] Greer's character. Paramount is obviously relying heavily on visuals to carry the picture." That's show business.

## LESSONS IN HOLDING A NEWS CONFERENCE

Early next month, a church-sponsored seminar is scheduled to deliver a long-awaited report concerning allegations of sexual abuse confirmed by Roman Catholic priests. And to help church spokesmen deal with media questions on their report, the Roman Catholic archdiocese in St. John's, Nfld., hired a public relations firm in January. Indeed, the firm, locally based Sage Communications, has already started producing teaching aids, including a videotape of a recent news conference held by Archbishop Alphonsus Penney. Said Sage executive vice-president Dennis Gill: "These people are largely unfamiliar with dealing with the media. We have been providing them with support in what could be an intensive media exercise. The videotaping is for their purposes, so they can look at how they did."

## Juicing up the drink ads

Alcohol-drinking organizations in Ontario are fighting a provincial government plan that could show closer links between drinking and risky activities as been told wine ads—associations that were strongly prohibited in the past. But new regulations to take effect this spring will likely permit TV and print ads to show both alcoholic drinks and such dangerous activities as motorcycling—provided that the ads "clearly establish that the individuals have completed their safety for the day." As well, John Butts, the president of People to Believe Impaired Driving Everywhere, said that



McLaren-sponsored car in Helmsley Indy criticism

rumor had failed to persuade the government to ban brewery sponsorship of such activities at Toronto's annual McLaren Indy. Still, critics have suggested Helmsley's criticism has prompted Helmsley to review its design for its Report. As for that slogan, "When it comes to racing, it's not all," may soon be wound off the track.

## A royal farewell

For 10 years, Leona Helmsley presented herself as the "Queen of the Palace" when she appeared in mag-



Helmsley abdication

azine ads for 28 Helmsley hotels. But the president of the New York City-based chain was criticized for excessive charges in December, and she is also abandoning her position in the hotel ads. A new professional campaign that begins next month will still stress Helmsley's attention to detail—without the royal presence.

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## COLUMN



# A radical proposal to cure health care

BY DIANE FRANCIS

**I**magine owning a business where there are never any bad debts—and never any quebels with customers about prices, whether the work done was necessary or whether it took too long to do. Imagine a business where you could direct your customers to use competitors only on your terms, get a commission by doing so and, at the same time, erect barriers to entry in your field. Sound like fiction? Welcome to medicine in Canada.

The patient is sick. Canada's gold-plated medical system is a serious financial drain. While I'm the first to acknowledge that second- and third-care medicine is an enlightened policy, let's introduce a little market discipline on physicians and, more importantly, their patients. The doctors are not the culprits. Many opposed, or criticized, Canada's overly generous medical system.

The problem is that Canadians have become spoiled brats and politicians are ignoring the fact. We are all guilty. Just think about it. Baby has an earache. Run to the doctor. It happens late at night, go to emergency. Have back problems? Go to the general practitioner. He sends you to a specialist. He says surgery. Want a second opinion? Go for it. Alleviate a tooth? Why not? No to surgery? Send me to a physiotherapist. No, no second thought. How about a chiropractor every week. Back to the general practitioner for a referral so it is free. Depressed because it's not getting any better? Back to the doctor for a tranquillizer prescription. Put it all on the tab. Ages and ages, and ages. In this way you run a business!

Of course, medicine is not really a business, and physicians are highly ethical professionals who only treat, test, or prescribe if they feel there is a compelling, health-related reason. But these are payment calls, and doctors do not screen those who request their services. Making an appointment with a general practitioner is a self-prescribed treatment, and there is absolutely no control over how many demands are made on the system. That is because

*Canada's gold-plated medical system has become such a serious financial drain that it needs a little bit of market discipline*

we think it is free, but every time one of us sits in a waiting room the meter ticks away.

My concern about Canada's soaring medical costs is not strictly financial, although the numbers are indeed compelling. The open-ended nature of the medical system will run its quality, its spending moves out of control and money tightens. This will only become more of a problem in the 1990s as Canada's population grows dramatically faster. Finance Minister Michael Wilson is his last budget addressed the issue by coupling tender payments to the provinces for medical and post-secondary education. The provinces cried foul, but they are in blame because they have spared the not and spoiled the child. The provinces pay \$33.3 billion of Canada's total \$47.6-billion health-care bill, and the federal government pays the rest.

The latest figures show that, between 1975 and 1987, total Canadian health-care costs jumped fourfold to \$47.6 billion from \$12.2 billion. This represents 8.71 per cent of the nation's gross domestic product, the sum total of all goods and services sold, compared with 7.15 per cent in 1975. Put another way, \$1 out of every \$12 spent in Canada is going towards paying hospital and doctors' bills. This repre-

sents a jump to \$1,869.25 from \$839.79, or \$8,477 in the per capita costs each year for a family of four. The most money is spent in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, where medical costs average \$2,065 per person, next is Ontario at \$1,945 per person and the least is Newfoundland at \$1,475 per person.

As Canada's population ages, health expenditures as a percentage of provincial gross domestic product will increase. Prince Edward Island has the highest proportion at 12.15 per cent, and the lowest, at 7.69 per cent, is Alberta.

Put on an individual average basis, each year a Canadian spends about \$300 for physicians' services, \$14 per back on chiropractors, \$100 per child on dentists, \$657 per car on longer-term and other maintenance, such as loans for the aged or handicapped, \$260 for drugs, eyeglasses and prosthetics, \$14 each on ambulances, and \$16 on medical research. That means that, if you did not go to the doctor in the past year—and the average cost per visit is \$25—somebody else must have gone 26 times.

In Alberta, a recent study headed by its former finance minister, Leo Hyndman, proposes some solutions. Hyndman suggests that everyone be issued a medical credit card and receive regular statements so that they have some say. Patient choice would be added to submit to counseling. His idea is not to introduce a user-pay system, but merely to make consumers realize what they are paying themselves. It's a worthy idea. Auditing both the patient's and the doctor's records would help reduce medical abuse.

Frank is true, but even physicians make mistakes. In Toronto a couple of years ago, newspapers carried headlines about an outbreak of meningitis at a local high school. Parents streamed into doctors' offices concerned about every little, harmless symptom that read like those described in the papers. Interestingly, Canada's largest supplier of laboratory and other testing services, Accu Health Group Ltd., noted a sudden increase in patients sent for blood tests to detect bacteria, sent in suspiciously by sending out a newsletter to local doctors to stop such tests, noting that meningitis was a virus, not a bacterium. Given this, how many companies like Accu are out there? And should physicians be penalized for routinely ordering too many tests?

I would also suggest that doctors be forced to end featherbedding practices by permitting the licensing of nurse practitioners, midwives and other paramedics to use the system money. As for consumers, I would suggest that doctors provide a brochure for at least 10 years. Canadians would each have given an annual allowance for medical expenses and those who don't spend it should get money back. Those who spend more than the allowance should pay for it. Impoverished Canadians who don't pay any medical bills should not be any more likely to receive services than those who do. It is a simple solution, such forms of market discipline on our system, which is now a chronic problem may prove beneficial.

# ON THE HOT SEAT

## THE THREE HOLD-OUT PREMIERS AGREE TO MEET TO COMPARE THEIR CONCERNS ABOUT MEECH LAKE

The gathering was the last stop on a five-country sales trip to the architect of Quebec's seat on the Constitution. On March 11, in the northern New Brunswick town of Caraquet (population 4,400), 150 people squeezed into a school cafeteria for a Stouffville luncheon to hear Quebec Interprovincial Affairs Minister Gil Ringuet make yet another pitch for ratifying the Meech Lake accord. To a warm reception from local fishermen, business people and another constituency leader, Ringuet explained how the accord met his province's constitutional requirements. He also repeated his government's assertion that the deal must be ratified without the changes that New Brunswick, Manitoba and Newfoundland are demanding. But when asked how the impasse over the accord's future might be broken, Ringuet said that it was New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna who should suggest a solution. "The opposition to Meech Lake came first from New Brunswick," he said. "We hope that Mr. McKenna can offer a proposal that will allow us to unlock this difficult situation."

Just two days later, McKenna publicly signalled his intention to do just that. In his government's March 13 press release opening a new session of the New Brunswick legislature, McKenna pledged to introduce a resolution that would address what he sees as the imperfections in Meech Lake without compromising the accord's key clause, one that recognizes Quebec as a "distinct society." He did not elaborate on the details of his proposal, which he will likely make public later this month. But McKenna was also making arrangements to meet, possibly later this week, with the two other premiers who oppose Meech Lake—Manitoba's Greg Fergus and Newfoundland's Clyde Wells—to discuss their various concerns. Together, those activists agitated the



McKenna: seeking a 'parallel accord' to appease both supporters and critics

start of what is likely to be a desperate last attempt to salvage the 1987 agreement aimed at making Quebec a willing signatory to Canada's Constitution.

In Ottawa, the prospect of a New Brunswick-inspired solution was a welcome development. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has dismissed suggestions that it is up to him as federal leader to scrap the deal, arguing: "I have done everything I could to bring Canada together," he said in Ottawa. "My idea was in the Meech Lake accord." But privately, federal officials have held extensive, although informal, discussions with their counterparts in several provinces. Now, they are clearly hoping that the dissident premiers' initiatives will alter both the tone and the direction of the divisive constitutional debate. Said one federal adviser: "When McKenna comes out with a proposal, it will finally give us a constructive basis for discussion, rather than leaving the same old angry accusations from each side."

McKenna's objections to the accord were well-known. Ever since he was elected premier in October, 1985, McKenna has insisted that the original agreement is flawed. He has dropped his original objections to the Meech Lake

clause that would require the unanimous consent of all 10 provinces to approve Senate reforms. But McKenna remains deeply opposed to what he interprets as the accord's potential to undermine the rights of language minorities, a criticism that a New Brunswick legislative committee examining the report cited in October. The report also expressed concerns about the rights of women and northern Canadians. But the premier is not demanding that the accord must be rejected. Instead, he has advocated dealing with his concerns in a so-called parallel accord, which would allow the New Brunswick legislature to pass the original Meech Lake agreement by its generally accepted June 23 deadline.

In doing so, McKenna is walking a thin constitutional and political tightrope. For one thing, it is still unclear whether he intends to make his report for Meech Lake publicly available to other provinces and the federal Parliament pending a special deal scored before the original agreement expires in June—a prospect that appears more unlikely as the deadline approaches. As well, the accord's detractors in Manitoba and Newfoundland have demanded



Wells: ignoring his objections risks antagonizing a vocal Quebec opposition

for more radical changes. Their demands would require rejecting the original agreement, a step that both Ottawa and Quebec rule out. In fact, Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa warned the Parti Québécois opposition right last week that he would not make any concrete (and irreversible) until the Meech Lake accord is ratified.

For their part, federal officials are examining various options for avoiding the need to take any new resolutions back to provincial legislatures. Former Liberal cabinet member Prosser Fox has suggested one possible formula to Mulroney: the drafting of an "autorepeal statement," to be attached to the agreement, in which the Prime Ministers would assert that nothing in the Meech Lake agreement takes away from the constitutional rights of Canadians. The document would carry more weight than a political statement, according to Fox, because the Supreme Court at Canada would be compelled to take into account the written intentions of those who signed the declaration.

In private conversations with New Brunswick officials, Mulroney has expressed a willingness to sign some form of agreement to

address some of McKenna's concerns. Such a document, said Quebec officials, would reaffirm that Meech Lake was not intended to detract from the rights of women, aboriginals and linguistic minorities. Still, a New Brunswick-backed agreement seems unlikely to satisfy Manitoba and Newfoundland. For one thing, McKenna does not share Filion's sense of urgency for Senate reform. Nor is Filion eager to risk his minority government's future in a political backlash in Manitoba by enacting purely cosmetic changes in the accord. Said Manitoba NDP leader Gary Doer, whose party holds the balance of power in the Manitoba legislature: "Filion must show that he has won significant concessions on Senate reform, and that requires amending Meech Lake."

But the pressure was not just on the bolded provinces to make concessions. Last week, Deputy Prime Minister Donald Manionville implied Ontario and Quebec to show greater flexibility towards Senate reform as a way to bid support for Meech Lake in Western Canada, where the pressure for change in the upper house is strongest. But an Ontario official said that his province had already done all it

## National Notes

### TURBANS AND THE MOUNTIES

Selkirk *Garda* of Prince Columbia said that Sikh RCMP officers will be allowed to wear turbans as part of the force's uniform. The announcement came one year after RCMP Commissioner Narayan Lalwani recommended the change in the force's dress code to the Conservative government. But it brought in angry reaction from western Hindu groups, who had gathered more than 200,000 names on petitions to oppose turbans in the RCMP.

### ROOKIE MISCONDUCT

The Nova Scotia Barristers' Society found Haldex M. Mary-Clancy, the Liberal women's affairs critic, guilty of professional misconduct in two complaints brought against her. Clancy, who gave up her practice when elected in 1985, was fined \$5,000, the society's highest penalty, and ordered to pay the \$4,000 cost of investigating the complaints.

### BACK TO THE SENATE

The Conservative government set its controversial constitutional revision bill, which reduces Senate periods to one term, back to the Senate after rejecting some changes recommended by the upper house. The Senate's Liberal majority has been immediately returned to the bill—which the House of Commons promptly passed last November—in a Senate compromise that had conducted cross-country hearings on the legislation.

### HERNACHI MURDER

Flavio Basso, 59, a Roman Catholic nun, was found shot dead in the church in the town of Basso-Santo-Antonio, N.B., after a short prayer. She was the eighth member murdered in the area since May 1989—a murder rate comparable to that of Detroit, Mich. Police said that they had sent a man to hospital for a psychiatric assessment in connection with the case.

### NO RIGHT TO STRIKE

Alberta's Court of Appeal ruled that the right to strike is not protected under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Lawyers for the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which had launched the challenge to a 1984 federal law that ended strikes at several West Coast ports, vowed to appeal the decision.

### JOINING THE CHALLENGE

Alberta announced that it would join British Columbia and Ontario in a court action against the Feb. 20 federal budget. In that battle, Ottawa placed limits on some federal transfer payments to Canada's three weakest provinces.

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CANADA

coal. "If the West is waiting for tangible gains on Senate reform, they won't get it," said the official. "Senate reform is too complicated an undertaking to be resolved before the Mench Lake deadline." But that approach is likely only to harden the anti-Mench Lake attitude in Manitoba. Said one Manitoba Tory, "McKenzie and Ottawa propose passing the second new deal facing a later, not answer will be no."

But another complication in the Mench Lake drama is the continuing out-of-control reaction of Newfoundland's Wells. "No matter what response we give, it's Wells who determines the deal, for or against," said one Ontario

The week's proposed meeting of the three provincial premiers appears to have emerged from a telephone call that Wells made to Filmon, suggesting that it was time to get together to eliminate differences between their two provinces' approaches. Said Wells, "And he [Filmon] suggested, 'I think we should do that, and we should include Mr. McKenzie.' So I called Mr. McKenzie and we agreed to do that and we've been working on the arrangements ever since." But at week's end, with a precise date and site for the talks still not determined, there was still little common ground between Wells and McKenzie.

Meanwhile, senior Mench Lake supporters said that McKenzie may already have increased his chances of reaching an acceptable compromise agreement by waiting too long to propose a solution. In the interim, they said, the leadership of the anti-Mench Lake forces may have slipped into the hands of the more radical Wells. Said Philip Doucet, a political scientist at New Brunswick's University of Moncton, "Timing is politics in everything, and in hindsight you could blame McKenzie for letting the situation get out of control." As well, McKenzie's comparatively soft criticism of the accord has aroused suspicion among some Manitoba politicians that he is no longer as fierce as he once was in opposing the accord. "If McKenzie comes in and simply signs a political accord rather than getting changes to Mench Lake itself, he will be seen as nothing more than a patsy for the federal government," said one Filmon adviser.

**Newsmen offering no concessions before ratification**

official close to the negotiations. Indeed, the lack of common ground among the deal's opponents has meant that the pro-Mench Lake forces have had to try to win converts among the holdout provinces one at a time. In doubt, they have normally chosen to ignore Wells' objections for the time being, in a approach that make further recognizing their most vocal opposition.

Last week, Maloney charged that his relations with Wells, with whom he clashed at last November's crucial First Ministers' conference in Ottawa, are still poor. After Wells invited publicly that he was not being included in negotiations to resolve the constitutional deadlock, Maloney told reporters Monday that Wells should "mend his own business."

Said Maloney, "It is none of his business when I decide to talk to another premier." In turn, Wells called Maloney's response "inappropriate for someone holding that office," adding that it is "beneath the whole process."

But with his increasing political position in New Brunswick, where his Liberals have all 50 seats in the legislature, McKenzie remains largely immune to charges that he is using the constitutional negotiations as a political prop in his home province. "McKenzie holds several key signature roles in the accord he could stand on top of the Parliament Buildings and have the document—and he would still get elected in New Brunswick," observed John Brydon, McKenzie's campaign manager.

Said Doucet, "McKenzie's 42-year-old premier is motivated by a sense of personal responsibility for the prospect that the accord may fail. Said Doucet, "The Quebec government is making McKenzie feel guilty for what is happening in the country today." If so, the pressure on McKenzie to produce a more solid solution to the constitutional crisis can only intensify in the weeks ahead.

BRUCE WALLACE in Ottawa

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Paradox: only 'the beautiful Rocky Mountains' keep Quebec interested in Canada.

## The cost of separation

Could a sovereign Quebec prosper on its own?

N ight after night throughout the 1980 Quebec referendum campaign, assurances from the federal government pointed home their message: the Parti Québécois proposal for sovereignty-association is a better economic plan. In a province that had audited news reports of shrinking private investment and the flight of head offices under the 14 governments, the smouldering spectre of further economic pain helped the federal forces to win the referendum. A decade later, with constitutional sunset again threatening to drive a wedge between Quebec and the rest of Canada, questions about the economic viability of an independent Quebec have intensified. And the current constitutional turbulence have come those reports—circulated by the New York City-based investment house Merrill Lynch and Co. Inc., the Bank of Montreal and the Toronto-Dominion Bank—which argue that the Quebec economy would survive political instability or change. But not everyone agreed, and the reports triggered a heated debate within Canada's business community.

Proponents of Quebec independence were pleased by the reports, which confirm that economic threat can no longer keep Quebec in Canada, declared *Le* *Journal* Jacques Pariseau

Ther leaves federalists with nothing but "the beautiful Rocky Mountains" as an argument for preserving Canada to Quebecers, he said. But some economists cautioned that the reports underestimate the consequences of separation. "There was far too much hype and nervous Nellie-ism in 1980, and people are being far too kind now," said economist Carl Siegel of investment company McLean McGuire & Co. in Toronto. "Separation would not be a happy experience for either side." Others warned that the studies were promoting Quebec independence. Said Robert Brown, co-chairman of Price Waterhouse, a Toronto-based accounting firm: "The more we talk about accommodating ourselves to Quebec separation, the more likely we are to create that separation."

The Merrill Lynch report, which sparked the debate when it was first published on March 8, argued that the province would see little change to its credit rating if it became a sovereign country. Then, last week, *Radiocanada* reported on a Bank of Montreal study suggesting that Quebec separation would have little economic impact. Whereas by Patricia Chou, a former federal government bureaucrat, the report predicted that Quebec would become increasingly protected from the rest of

Canada, but blamed the economic deterioration on "the nervousness of Norway's separationist Sweden in 1903." Another internal report prepared for U.S. clients at the Toronto-Dominion Bank last January, and obtained by The Canadian Press last week, argued that the current constitutional wranglings would have little effect on Quebec's economic health.

Many Quebecers greeted the reports with scepticism. In Quebec's national assembly, Finance Minister Gérard Lévesque said that the province had not relinquished \$2 billion worth of credit with an international consortium of 36 banks at "clearly advantageous rates." The deal, said Lévesque, "indicates in eloquent fashion the confidence of the international banking community as the quality of Quebec's credit." And some businessmen outside Quebec echoed the business-as-usual sentiment. Said James Gray, a senior partner in Canadian Investor Relations Ltd. of Calgary: "Capital shifts rapidly to new concentrations as long as there is an economic opportunity."

But others attacked the objectivity of the Merrill Lynch study, noting that the company has a vested interest in promoting stability because it is the manager of the financial syndicate that underwrites Quebec and Hydro-Québec bonds on the U.S. market. And several other American investment firms, including Salomon Brothers Inc. and Standard and Poor's Corp., reported that investors were jittery about the uncertainty in Canada. As well, Quebec finance department officials acknowledged that in the past month, the government's borrowing rate has risen at a slightly higher rate than that of other provinces.

One heavily held view was that, while Quebec may now be in a position to survive economically outside of Canada, significant financial sacrifices would be avoided. Said Siegel: "Quebec business is much more secure in its ability to compete internationally, but the non-business people in Quebec—as opposed to the Donald Trumps at large—also must move." Bright and others also warned that a Canada without Quebec would have more difficulty retaining the pull of the United States. Said Maurice Mandel, a former minister for the Halifax-based Atlantic Province Economic Council: "The human resources and business links among individuals and business that the way to go would be to become states."

Other analysts, meanwhile, said that the preoccupation with economics was misplaced when a nation's fate is at stake. Said Brown: "I am very disturbed that there are more people out there who think the only thing that matters is the immediate economic issue, and everything else that goes into making this country can go down the drain." But, ultimately, it is not the business leaders at the politicians who will have to factor the intangibles of nationalism as the constitutional equation.

BRUCE WALLACE and LISA LYNN JENSEN  
in Ottawa with BRIAN BERGMAN and  
CHERYL WOOD in Toronto and  
BARRY CAME in Quebec City

## Controlling the schools

A landmark ruling for francophone rights

I n 1981, Paul Dubé enrolled his son as a French-immersion student, the only French-language instruction available to Edmonton's 3,700 francophone students. But the University of Alberta finance professor soon became disenchanted with the education that his son was receiving. "The school was for English kids who were trying to learn French," said Dubé. "It was not for us. Our kids were already fluent." As a result, Dubé and two other francophone parents launched a lengthy legal battle two years later to convince the Alberta government to establish schools for native French speakers—and place them under the management of francophone parents. Last week, the province came close to realizing that ambition when the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms guaranteed them the right to control their own publicly financed French-language schools. Said Dubé: "This is a historic decision."

In fact, some of the provinces—which have jurisdiction over education—first heard that ruling is expected to have a sweeping impact. The court referred in Section 23 of the charter, providing for instruction in French and English minorities "where numbers warrant," as "a lodestone of this nation's commitment to bilingualism and biculturalism." But the court also ruled that representatives of minority language communities must have "effective authority" over programs, spending and the hiring of administrators and teachers in their schools—and even be entitled to establish independent minority language school boards "depending on the numbers of students to be served."

Legal experts predicted that the decision would have little impact in Quebec, where anglophones already have a strong English-language school system. It will affect mainly the western provinces and Ontario, where francophone representatives renewed last week to press for the creation of new, independent francophone school boards and an expansion of French-language education. But it appeared likely that the ruling would unleash a long series of court battles across the country because it left the phrase "where numbers warrant" undefined. Said Guy Maréchal, president of the Association of Francophones Outside Quebec: "We know we will have to fight to have these rights recognized. We are not going to open the champagne today."

For Edmonton francophones, however, last



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# Environmental rebuke

The court tells Ottawa to enforce the rules

The protests began quietly in 1976, after the Alberta government announced its plan to dam the Oldman River for an irrigation project in the province's southwest corner. But as provincial officials pushed ahead with the plan, the backlogs assembled, with environmentalists claiming that the dam, intended to regulate the water supply for nearby farms and communities, was both unnecessary and a threat to the environment. By the time the bulldozers went to work on the \$253-million project in 1988, the protesters had banded together as the Friends of the Oldman River Society, and they launched a series of lawsuits aimed at stopping the massive dam. Still, it was not until last week—with the dam 70 per cent completed—that the opponents made a significant legal breakthrough. In Ottawa, all three judges of the Federal Court of Canada's appeal division accepted the group's argument that Ottawa was supposed to have conducted its own environmental-impact study for the project. Beamed Martha Kostuch, vice-president of the society: "It is a wonderful decision. I am ecstatic."

Federal officials did not say last week how they intend to react to the ruling. But at the heart of the court's decision was Environment Canada's 1984 guidelines concerning the department's to conduct environmental-impact studies of projects that come under Ottawa's jurisdiction. The Oldman River project, the court said, touches on federal jurisdiction over inland fisheries, Indian lands and navigable waters. In the past, Ottawa had argued that environmental-impact assessments for private projects fell under provincial jurisdiction. For his part, federal Environment Minister Lucien Bouchard pledged last week that Ottawa would conduct environmental studies of all future projects that involve federal jurisdiction. Declared Stephen Huard, an Ottawa-based environmental lawyer: "By the first time, we will get environmental-impact studies before such projects are completed."

Still, the immediate impact of the court ruling remained in doubt—not only at the Oldman River site, but also on other current projects awaiting federal jurisdiction. In the wake of a similar Federal Court ruling last year

concerning the controversial Koffert-Klondike dam project in southeastern Saskatchewan, Ottawa did place the project on hold while it awaited its own environmental review—now under way. But last week, federal officials would not say whether they intended to follow the same course of action with regard to the Oldman River project—or launch an appeal of the decision. And meanwhile, construction work continued at the site, aimed at completing the dam by the spring of 1993. Bouchard, who described the ruling as "very interesting," added that he needed more time to evaluate the government's options for that and other projects already under way.

But some experts said that the legal developments have cast a shadow over several other projects now under development. Among them: Quebec's proposal for a second massive hydroelectric development in the James Bay region. In fact, Hydro-Quebec officials were studying the ruling carefully late last week to determine whether or not it obliges Ottawa to conduct an environmental-impact review of the \$10-billion project. Similarly, Manitoba has cancelled itself to constructing a hydroelectric plant at Gimouges Dam on northern Manitoba's Churchill River. An environmental-impact study by Ottawa could mean at least a one-year delay for the project. Other projects that some environmentalists and could be either slowed down or even stopped altogether include a planned coal-fired thermal-electricity project in Nova Scotia.



Oldman River dam construction site: a shadow cast over several megaprojects

Some critics said that Ottawa's failure to conduct its own environmental studies resulted from ambiguity in Environment Canada's guidelines. The guidelines themselves state that they are meant to apply to any proposal "that may have an environmental effect on an

area of federal responsibility." That lack of clarity, the critics charged, allowed Ottawa to classify potential megaprojects as provincial responsibilities, thereby avoiding confrontation with provinces that did not welcome its interest in their affairs. "They have been shirk-

ing their responsibility," said Oldman opponent Kostuch, 40, a retiree from Rocky Mountain House, 230 km northwest of Calgary. And the court accepted the dam opponents' argument that the federal government had some responsibility for the Oldman case.

Such uncertainties over federal responsibilities could be cleared up, with one, tougher environmental legislation that Bouchard promised last fall. But some officials said that Bouchard failed to get the backing of many of his cabinet colleagues. The recent court decisions, combined with the Tuzi's clear aim to prevent themselves as a government seriously committed to environmental concerns, may change that. Officials in a number of federal government departments told Kostuch that they now expect Bouchard to receive approval for his legislative package and to present it to Parliament in April.

Last week's legal victory for the Friends of the Oldman River Society fell far short of its overall aim to stop the dam. Kostuch vowed that the fight will continue, against the odds. "There is hope that we can stop the project—but not much," she said. Still, the society's legal efforts may at least have succeeded in forcing Ottawa to take a tougher environmental stand towards future projects—and to take as grassroots critics once would.

GREG W. TAYLOR is a  
JOURNALIST BASED IN Calgary  
and E. KATE FOLGER in Ottawa

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# A TAINTED TRIUMPH

**GORBACHEV, AS NEW PRESIDENT, FACES GROWING DISSATISFACTION AND CHALLENGES TO HIS RULE**

**A**fter three days of often-macabre debate, the final convocation was brief and simple. At midmorning last Thursday, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev rose from his seat in the congress hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace and stood, hands folded, while members of the country's Congress of People's Deputies applauded. When the clapping subsided, Gorbachev, wearing one of his customary sky-blue suits, walked to a nearby wooden table and laid his hand on a red-bound copy of the Soviet Constitution. Then, he recited the oath which he swore to "serve the peoples of the country, to strictly abide by the constitution, to guarantee rights and freedoms of the citizens, and to conscientiously fulfill the lofty duties of president of the U.S.S.R."

With these words, the 58-year-old Gorbachev became the country's first-ever executive president, opening a new era in Soviet politics. His unprecedented, constitutionally guaranteed powers include the right to negotiate treaties single-handedly, to appoint a cabinet to propose new legislation, to veto bills passed by the Council of Ministers—and to declare war. And the five-year term of office affords a level of political security unmatched by any previous Soviet leader. But Gorbachev's triumph was decidedly tainted. Although he was applauded, the growing frustration of both liberals and conservatives was readily apparent: only 1,329 of the 2,245 members of the congress voted for him, while 498 members voted against him and the remainder either abstained or, in some cases, deliberately spoiled their ballots. And he will clearly need all his new power to combat a growing array of challenges to the Moscow government, most notably from the restive Baltics. In his acceptance speech, Gorbachev pledged to fight "growing nationalist and chauvinist tendencies"



Reisemann during recent National Day celebrations; dissent spread in the Baltics

and to keep the country from splitting up. "The most immediate crisis is in Lithuania. There, the legislature voted unanimously on March 11 to declare the republic's independence, prompting celebrations from Warsaw, the capital, to Toronto, heart of Canada's 36,800 strong Lithuanian community. Although Gorbachev called the declaration "illegal and voided," he said that a compromise

should be proposed. Nikolai Ryklovskoye would settle the issue. But the republic's new president, Vytautas Landsbergis, who is head of the grassroots Sąjūdis movement, which spearheaded the independence drive, called on the Soviet Union to negotiate the terms of independence unilaterally. In the face of a week-end Kremlin ultimatum that the poll back from the declaration of independence within three days,

Lithuania formed a new government and expelled for international recognition.

That defiant mood was evident elsewhere as well. In the other Baltic republics of Latvia and Estonia, where elections to their local legislatures are scheduled for March 18, political leaders hailed Lithuania's actions and promised to take similar measures. And Valdis Stems, a member of Latvia's legislature and leader of the republic's nationalist Popular Front. "I will insist that we follow the example of Lithuania," Stems said. "Such actions are also growing in the southern, Transcaucasian regions, republics of Georgia. And some Soviet observers say the advocates of Georgian independence appear poised to win a majority of seats when the republic holds elections for its local legislature on March 25."

At last week's meeting of the Congress of People's Deputies, most members from Georgia and the three Baltic republics abstained from voting on Gorbachev's candidacy because, they said, they saw beyond themselves as observers rather than participants. All four republics claim that they were "totally and illegally ignored by the Soviet Union—Georgia in 1936; the Baltic republics in 1940," said Stems. "We must assure that Lithuania went to create a country, not build a new one, since our

freedom strong opposition. Although he had been widely expected to be reelected, a group of deputies calling themselves Soyuz (Union) demanded Premier Ryklovskoye and Interior Minister Valdis Adamson to step aside from both new elections and the constitution. But a new debate erupted when many deputies said that for lack of choosing a new president should be decided in a nationwide election, as will be the case in future. That would have meant that Gorbachev would be obliged to bow voters at a time when the country is suffering from widespread consumer shortages and near-collapse economic conditions. A poll conducted by the Soviet Academy of Sciences last month showed that nearly 73 per cent of Soviets were unhappy with the way the government was running the economy.

But Gorbachev's allies insisted that the severity of the country's problems leaves no time for delay. On the eve of the congress, Alexander Nikolsky, former ambassador to Canada and Gorbachev's closest ally in the Politburo, gave an interview to the Soviet media. Last, he affirmingly greeted Gorbachev and gave his personal message to Gorbachev's "close dearest person" not to shirk his new powers. And before the vote on whether to allow the deputies to choose the president, the eldest deputy, 64-year-old Ivanov Dmitriy Likhachev, made an emotional address on Gorbachev's behalf. He declared, "I remember the revolution of February [1917] very well, and I know where emotions can lead." He added, "Direct election of the president will lead to civil war."



Gorbachev: gaining unprecedented powers

territory is now under occupation."

The congress also revealed marked dissatisfaction with Gorbachev himself. Soviet reformers said that they are deeply suspicious of Gorbachev's intentions in creating and assuming the powerful new role of president, and they question his led to several key congressmen before the voting. Gorbachev gave up the right to propose parliamentary votes. And, following strong pressure from Baltic deputies, he promised that he would not impose a state of emergency in any republic without first giving an official warning and gaining the approval of the republic's legislature. Behind those promises, the congress could be said to spell even greater nationalist demonstrations.

Despite those cautions, Gorbachev

chose to choose the president, the eldest deputy, 64-year-old Ivanov Dmitriy Likhachev, made an emotional address on Gorbachev's behalf. He declared, "I remember the revolution of February [1917] very well, and I know where emotions can lead." He added, "Direct election of the president will lead to civil war."

Shortly afterward, the deputies awarded a margin of 1,543 to 964, only 46 votes away from the two-thirds majority needed, to allow the congress to name the president.

Some observers contended that Gorbachev may shed one of his most traditional sources of power this summer, when the Communist party holds a special congress. During last week's legislative session, the deputies voted to repeal Article 6, a section of the constitution that described the Communist party as the "leading and guiding force" of Soviet life. Now, many believe that Gorbachev, assuming it increasingly likely that Gorbachev will resign as the party's contrary general at the summer congress in order to separate himself from growing resentment towards the party.

Still, Gorbachev supporters acknowledge that, as the country's problems grow, political moves are likely to be larger still. Within the next few months, they say, Gorbachev must demonstrate that he is making headway in improving the country's ailing economy and pacifying its impatient, independence-minded republics. "We have a long way to go," said one Kremlin official, "and only a short time to get there." But even so, Gorbachev's power, the road to Soviet reform appears likely to remain open at any point.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Moscow

## World Notes

### AFRICA FILES HAND

For a time, the United States, a 46-nation world writer, backed and supported Court justice, was appointed Berry's provisional president by the leaders of 12 political groups that hope to compete in elections within the next six months. Her appointment followed the resignation of Gen. A. A. Nnamdi Azikiwe, who led the country to the United States after weeks of intense protests and violent protests. There have been some reports that the government is planning to hold elections in February 1986, when the President-General will be able to make a decision on whether to continue to rule or to promote after a popular uprising.

### U.S. AID FOR NICARAGUA

President George Bush's decision to announce aid to Nicaragua against the Sandinista government in 1985 to help end the latest Nicaraguan government. In an effort to bolster the country's new democratic government, following the recent elections, Bush said that he would seek congressional approval for the \$200 million in economic aid to Nicaragua. He will also request \$245 million for Panama, which U.S. forces ended last year to depose dictator Gen. Manuel Noriega.

### A BITTER ANNIVERSARY

American Jerry Anderson, 45, the longest held of 17 Western hostages in Lebanon, began his sixth year in captivity on Friday. Since captured negotiations for the capture of the American, the Middle East bureau chief of The Associated Press, was abducted in West Beirut on March 16, 1985, by members of the pro-Iranian Islamic Militant Movement, another radical Islamic group determined to kill those who are U.S. hostages and to end any such efforts, and others to help the resignation of Soviet Jews to Israel.

### BACK AT THE HELM

Mayor Marion Barry returned to Washington from a trip to Florida and South Carolina where he was arrested in January for allegedly buying crack cocaine. Barry, 54, said that he would announce soon whether he would run for a fourth four-year term in November. Barry is scheduled to go on trial in June on eight counts of federal criminal charges that could lead to a maximum 20 years in prison and a \$50,000 fine.

### BRAZIL'S NEW PRESIDENT

In his inauguration speech, Fernando Collor de Mello, 40, Brazil's youngest-ever president, said he would continue to uphold power since 1961, pledged to "break the tradition, which has led to a period 1780 per cent last year."

HUNGARY

# 'An amazing feeling'

*Hungary prepares for multiparty democracy*

A heavy hand struck up a metal fence last week as the 138 members of a mechanized Soviet rifle battalion pulled out of the railway station in Budapest, 90 km west of Budapest. "What an amazing feeling," said Ferenc Kovacs, Hungary's state secretary of foreign affairs as he watched the Soviets depart. Just those days earlier, Soviets had been in Hungary to negotiate the withdrawal of nearly 10,000 Soviet soldiers from Hungarian territory by the end of June, 1991. About 90 Hungarians from Budapest and the surrounding countryside came to watch the initial farewell ceremony. Among them was 50-year-old Jozsef Lengyel, an agricultural engineer who, as a university student in October, 1956, took part in the Hungarian uprising that Soviet troops brutally crushed. "We have waited a very long time for this day," Lengyel said after driving 40 km from his home in Gyurgy. "I want to see to myself that the Soviets really have today. I am probably happy."

The first troop withdrawal came just two weeks before national elections on March 26. Hungary's first free, multiparty vote since 1947. There will be runoff elections on April 8 in those districts where no single candidate won a majority. But after four decades of Soviet occupation and single-party Communist rule, the Soviet troops are leaving behind a country facing deepening economic difficulties. And while many Hungarians marvel at these new freedoms, others say that the outlook is so bleak that they do not intend to cast a ballot in the upcoming elections. Even among those who say that they will go to the polls, many express little hope that Hungary's new democratic government will be able to bring them prosperity in the near future. "I am going to vote because that is the only way to help my country emerge from the terrible legacy



Parade ships along the Danube as a free-market economy

the Hungarian Socialist Workers' [Communist] Party. And only 3.8 per cent said that they would vote for a small group of old-style Communists who revived the Socialist Workers' Party.

Initially, it was adherents within the old regime who launched Hungary's democratization process when they ousted former leader János Kádár two years ago. This undergirded pressure from opposition parties they pledged to hold free elections and introduced some economic reforms. Last summer, opinion polls showed that the reform Communists were still the single most popular party, with about 30-per-cent support. But the dramatic upheaval in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Romania last fall also indicated the Hungarian political scene. And Ferenc Kovacs, a leader of the Hungarian Democratic Forum, "Before the neighboring states changed so dramatically, we had more modest goals. We did not think that we could completely oust the Communists." Last week, leaders of all three leading opposition parties said that they would not exclude either the Socialists or the old-style Communists in a coalition government.

The new political climate was evident in early March when Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn campaigned in Somogy county, where he is running for a seat in parliament. The campaign tour staff was a society as previous elections, Communist candidates ran unopposed. And Horn clearly wanted to make a good impression. He arrived at the outskirts of Balassagyarmat, 125 km southwest of Budapest, in a state-owned van. But there, local party officials were waiting in a small Soviet

Lada to drive the minister to his various campaign stops. "He doesn't want the villagers to think that he is so pompous," the official explained. Still, although Horn is one of the most popular government ministers, only a handful of villagers turned out to greet him in his first campaign stop, at top Lefty. "The Socialist Party will be among the leading big parties," Horn told Maros, "although it is as a difficult situation because many people still have difficulty disengaging the old party from the new."

By now, Hungarian, the political changes have come too suddenly and high too much uncertainty. According to an opinion poll released last week, only 96 per cent of those

questioned said that they were certain to vote on March 26, while 12 per cent said that they are likely, or certain, not to vote. Some Hungarians say that they cannot vote because of the rapid party program. The country now has no fewer than 53 political parties, including such constitutional groups as the Health Party and the Newspaper Party. Other Hungarians contend that, even in multiple elections, they will not have a significant voice in the country's future government. "What difference does the election make for an idle people?" asked Pál Barti, a 37-year-old mechanic from Keszthely, 135 km east of Budapest, who said that he did not plan to vote. "Sure, they are free elections, but in the end the big people will decide everything."



Soviet troops withdrawing from Hungary: 'We have waited a very long time for this day'

infants, which economists say will be higher than 20 per cent this year, has also dampened public enthusiasm for the elections. For the past decade, Hungarians have seen their real wages slide to 1972 levels. The average Hungarian now takes home \$14.4 a month. And every two and a half million people, about a fifth of the country's 10.6 million population, earn less than the so-called social minimum of \$83 a month. To make ends meet, the average Hungarian now works 12 to 14 hours a day, often in two or three jobs, according to Miksa Zoltan Páncsik, a senior researcher at Financial Research Ltd. in Budapest. The government also owes more than \$26 billion to Western banks, the highest per-capita debt in the Eastern Bloc.

Cautious economists: Gyula Gyory returned to Toronto last week from a five-day meeting in Budapest of the East-Asian Commission for Hungary's economic recovery. Gyory is the Western co-chairman of the private consul-

son, which includes economists, legal and social experts from West Germany, Spain, Britain, Austria, the United States, Japan and Australia working with Hungarians to oversee the transformation of the country's internal economy to a fully free-market system.

The commission will officially release a detailed report on April 6 in Budapest. It will contain the experts' recommendations concerning the speed and sequence of introducing economic privatization, new credit and exchange rate mechanisms, administrative institutions with a new social and political arrangement in democratic Hungary. "Everything is linked, it's an incredibly complex and unprecedented situation," said Gyory, a former deputy minister of international trade who is the current chairman of the Centre for International

trade more than 100,000 people would be thrown out of work. That is a particularly disturbing prospect for Hungary, emerging from a Communist system where all workers officially at least had jobs. Hungarians and Western observers expect that Hungary, like without massive foreign aid, any new government will have the resources to cushion most Hungarians from the upheavals that a transition to a free-market economy will inevitably bring.

Financial Research Ltd.'s Páncsik said that as the new future, the experts inflation and unemployment to rise dramatically—and to provide widespread labor unrest. "Then," she said, "if the new government goes in and raises wages, we will have even higher inflation than that devastation exists. If the government does not go in, and reforms to raise wages, it could be a political explosion." Added Páncsik: "Either way, we are in a very dangerous situation. If people want democracy, it's not going to come cheap."

Although all three leading parties have similar economic programs, a fierce rivalry has emerged between the centre-right Alliance of Free Democrats, which was leading the field with 29.1 per cent support in the latest opinion poll, and the national Hungarian Democratic Forum, which was second with 25.5 per cent. The liberal Five Democrats have accused the Democratic Forum of having links with reform Communists, while leaders of the Democratic Forum say that their rivals are elitist and not interested in the poor. Both parties appear to have a strong link with the Smallholders, a pro-small-business group that is trailing with 17.6 per cent in the latest poll. But the two leading parties also say that they cannot accept one of the Smallholders' main ideological goals, that land which the former Communist regime seized after 1947 be returned to its original owners.

As a result, the post-election period of coalition-building is likely to be an unstable one. Many Hungarians analysts predict that any new government will last no more than two years. Added one Western diplomat: "The most optimistic scenario is that there will be a political shake-out and, after the first government falls, a second election will produce a decisive victory that there may be an end to the cycle of government crises in a postwar Italy." For Hungarians, emerging from four decades of Communist rule, stability and prosperity may be a distant goal.

MARY MEHTY is in Budapest

LIBYA

# A mysterious fire

Was the suspect chemical plant sabotaged?

Anything in intelligence reports, the U.S. government accused at September, 1988, that a Libyan chemical factory was on the verge of producing poison gas. The allegation sparked worldwide concern, and although Libya's radical strongman, Muammar Gaddafi, insisted that the plant made only harmless pharmaceuticals, international pressure succeeded in halting production to Western satisfaction. Early this month, however, new U.S. intelligence reports indicated that the factory, in scrubland near Rabta, 90 km south of the Libyan capital of Tripoli, was again turning out poison gas. Accusing reporters' questions. What illness spokesman Matias Plazater declined to rule out the possibility of military action to destroy the plant. As a result, when fire broke out in the suspect factory last week, reportedly causing crippling damage, the immediate questions arose: Was it accident or sabotage? And if sabotage, by whom?

There were no immediate answers. Plazater's apparently vague-in-detail suggestion was that "somebody could have knocked over a laboratory lamp." President George Bush himself "shockingly" denied U.S. involvement in the March 14 blast. A similar denial came from Israel. And, somewhat surprisingly, Gaddafi directed his wrath at neither Israel, he appeared to blame the West. Germany, a source of much of the technical expertise and equipment for the Rabta project. Officials in Bonn denied German involvement in the fire.

According to U.S. government claims, the heavily defended plant at Rabta had the capability to make mustard gas and possibly also a

deadly nerve agent called Sarin. To date, the quantities produced have been limited, but the plant was reportedly preparing to go into full production soon. And although Libya lacks delivery systems to reach targets in Israel or Egypt, Western security experts expressed alarm about another factor: the possibility that Gaddafi might make poison gas available to international terrorist groups.

The apparent destruction of the Rabta plant's capabilities will stir such concerns for the time being. But experts



Gaddafi renewed wrath

point out that, among the nations of the volatile Middle East, it is Iraq that has the greatest potential to wage chemical warfare. As demonstrated during the recent Gulf War, Iraq has not only the personnel, production capacity, but also the missile systems, and the will, to direct such weapons against both military and civilian targets. Compared with that capability, some analysts say, the potential of the Rabta facility seems relatively unimportant. Nevertheless, no distraction—by accident or design—resolves a question that Washington has turned into a major foreign policy issue.

JOHN BEEBEAN's staff correspondent's report

IRAQ

# Death of a reporter

Iraq hangs a journalist accused of spying

By all accounts, Feras Bassil was a good young man who made himself ready at The Observer weekly newspaper in London, where he worked as a freelance journalist. His colleagues there described him as an eager, although rather inexperienced, reporter who drove himself hard in pursuit of a story. Last week, that ambition cost Bassil his life. Convicted by an Iraqi court of spying for Britain and Israel while he was on assignment for the newspaper in Iraq last September, Bassil was hanged in a prison outside Baghdad early on Thursday morning. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who had appealed to Iraq to spare the 30-year-old journalist's life, described the March 15 execution as "an act of barbarism." Iraq's response was openly contemptuous: "Mrs Thatcher wanted him alive," Iraqi Information Minister Laif Nassif Jassim told reporters after the execution. "We gave her the body."

Bassil's death provoked other countries to condemn Iraq as well. The 12 nations of the

European Community voted "unanimously" that President Saddam Hussein, Iraq's dictator, had ignored their appeals for clemency. Britain, home to the former-born Bassil since 1976, recalled its ambassador to Iraq and suspended consular visits between the two countries. But that response stopped far short of breaking off consular or diplomatic relations. Officials said that Britain wanted to retain its ability to act on behalf of the 2,600 Britons working there—and two British citizens held in Iraqi prisons. One of them, 55-year-old nurse Debrah Parole, is serving a 15-year jail sentence for driving Bassil to a secret Iraqi military base south of Baghdad. After he took photographs and collected soil samples near the site, both he and Parole were arrested, and Bassil was charged with spying.

Bassil's careful response to the execution was shaped by several factors. Officials said that stronger action, such as cancelling a \$475-million export credit guarantee negotiated with Iraq last November, would not influence

Hussein, one of the most brutal dictators in the Middle East. And Bassil's tangled past also appeared to have played an important role.

The son of an Iranian oil-company executive, Bassil was not a British citizen, although he had used British travel documents. After his execution, British officials disclosed that Bassil had once been in serious trouble with the law: he served 13 months in prison for the 1981 robbery of about \$900 from a Nottingham mortgage company. That conviction, as well as Bassil's Iranian nationality, prompted several Conservative MPs to question The Observer's judgment in sending the reporter to Iraq. His colleagues at the Sunday paper, however, maintained that they knew nothing of the robbery conviction until last week. And the newspaper's editor, Donald Treflford, said that Bassil went to Iraq last September at the invitation of the Iraqi government, and that he had made several previous trips there without incident.

For the reporter's former co-workers at The Observer those questions paled beside the personal tragedy of his death. They placed clippings on the desk that he once used in the paper's newsroom and typed a simple message on his computer screen: "This was the desk of Feras Bassil, our friend and colleague who was murdered today by the Iraqi government. May he rest in peace."

ANDREW PHILLIPS in London

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# Political collapse

Shamir loses a crucial nonconfidence vote

Israeli Labour Party Leader Shimon Peres seemed supremely self-assured. The day after last Thursday's nonconfidence debate in which hard-line Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir went down in defeat, Peres boasted that he would soon be able to form a government backed by a comfortable 20-vote majority in the 120-seat Knesset (Parliament). And although some political analysts would doubt it, it appeared that Peres's optimism might prove justified. Six small left-wing parties—three of them predominantly Arab—and at least two of the four small ultra-Orthodox Jewish parties seemed likely to join a Labour-led coalition. Meanwhile, Shamir's right-wing Likud bloc was riven by internal dissension, and Shamir himself was left personally handicapped as the first prime minister in Israel's 42-year history to lose a nonconfidence vote. Asked if that outcome had discredited Shamir even within his own party, one Likud MP snapped, "Especially within his own party."

The next move in the always-complex Israeli political mosaic was for President Chaim Herzog to consult with all 15 parliamentary parties on the formation of a new government. Herzog's system of proportional representation means that both Labour and Likud must compete for the support of the smaller parties in order to have a parliamentary majority. As the vote by five votes after the 10-hour Knesset debate, Peres was likely to get the first chance to assemble a new coalition. Traditionally, that has been a long process. After the November 1988 elections, in which Labour won 29 seats and Likud 40, the two main parties boggled with the major religious parties for eight weeks before reluctantly joining forces in a so-called government of national unity. This time, the process could be tedious, protracted, and even have a similar outcome. But many political observers contend that the issue of war or peace now confronting Israel are so clear-cut that decisions will be reached

more quickly and more decisively.

The fragile, 15-month-old national unity government, in which Peres was the junior partner, fell apart on March 13. The immediate cause was a dispute over the composition of the Palestinian delegation for proposed talks between Israel and representatives of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Labour had accepted a carefully worded U.S. formula under which the Palestinian delegation would include at least one person with an office or a second address in Arab East Jerusalem and one whom the Israelis had deported. Likud refused to accept that arrangement, claiming that it would bolster Palestinian claims to East Jerusalem, which Shamir insists must remain part of the Jewish state.

Some critics, both at home and abroad, accused Shamir of looking for any excuse to avoid talking with the Palestinians—even though the subject under discussion would be the local autonomy elections that he himself had proposed for the occupied territories in May, 1989. "Shamir was looking for another excuse to stall," said William Quandt, Middle East expert at the Brookings Institution, a Washington think-tank. "He wasn't being forced to say that East Jerusalem Arabs are the most in West Bank Arabs, but even so he wouldn't play along." And during last Thursday's heated debate, Peres declared, "Shamir has one problem—how to make peace, how to reach a dialogue with the Palestinians."

It was one of the Knesset's religious parties,



Peres (left) with Shamir: a question of peace, or war, with the Palestinians

Shas, which represents Orthodox Jews of Sephardic origin, that ensured Shamir's defeat. On Wednesday, after seven hours of heated debate, the vote counts were that the outcome would be a 60-to-40 tie vote, a virtual victory for Shamir. The next day, Shas's leader, Ben-Zion Netanyahu, said that Shas would support a compromise. But, he said, would

throw its six votes behind Shamir if he would renounce the Labour ministers he had fired or who had resigned two days earlier and if he accepted the U.S. plan for talks with the Palestinians. Shamir refused, and five of the six Shas MPs did so, giving Peres a 66-to-55 victory. Declared a publicist Peres: "I have said time and again that there is a parliamentary majority

for a continuation of the peace process. This vote showed that there is such a majority."

News of Shamir's defeat received a cautious welcome among Palestinians in the occupied territories. For the past 27 months, they have been waging an intifada, or uprising, against Israeli rule. During that period, 630 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli soldiers and settlers, 150 suspected collaborators have been killed by their fellow Palestinians, and 44 Jews have also died. In an interview with *Maclean's*, Pundit Hussein, whom both Israelis and Palestinians regard as the unofficial representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the West Bank, said, "This government was paralyzed from the day it was created." He added, "We are hoping now to be dealing with a government that can take decisions—to go to peace or to go to war. At least we will know where we stand." Shimon Senior, editor of the East Jerusalem Arabic daily *Al-Fajr*, was more pessimistic: "What happened means that there is no peace process. Nothing will develop for at least two months now."

Judging from past Israeli performance, that assessment could well prove justified. This time, however, there seemed to be a chance that Israel's minority-party politicians might not make their special demands and address themselves rapidly to the overriding question of peace—or an ongoing war—with the Palestinians.

JOHN HEERMAN with ERIC MEYER in Jerusalem

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U.S.-Mexico border (On left, construction in Matamoros; beach below, "Salinasland")

mass value-added to the water service. "Now, they will remain in Mexico, for the benefit of Mexico."

**Measures:** Salinas's visit to Jalisco last week was the latest effort in a drive to convert Mexico's impoverished nation to support his radical, free-market drive to revive and modernize the country's economy. After only 18 months in office, the 48-year-old, Harvard-educated president has opened the country to a tidal wave of imports, reduced or eliminated subsidies on food and other consumer products, and privatized hundreds of once-unionized state enterprises, including hotels, sugar mills and both national airlines. At home, the president's admirers have labeled his economic overhaul "Salinasland"—a play on Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika, or restructuring.

Elsewhere, Salinas's tough-minded policies have won praise from international bankers and foreign governments. World Bank president Barber Conable has lauded Salinas for implementing "one of the most ambitious, courageous and determined programs of economic reform and institutional change recently undertaken in any country." And during a two-day visit to Mexico City last week, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney congratulated Salinas for his efforts to resolve Mexico's economic and social problems. Still Mulroney:

"We believe you are making sweeping and profound changes which will place your administration clearly on the right side of history." The two leaders signed 10 bilateral agreements covering such areas as the environment, trade, tourism and the war on drugs (page 43).

**Salvage:** Still, even Salinas acknowledges that his economic policies have not yet made much difference to the lives of Mexico's 85 million people. Since the early 1980s, when falling oil prices began to severely reduce Mexico's export earnings, the average citizen's standard of living has fallen by 56 per cent. In addition, a recent government survey pegged the official unemployment rate at 12 per cent and the underemployed rate (employees working below their levels of skill and education) at 46 per cent. To solve those problems, Salinas is trying to increase exports and attract investment from foreign markets—a message he stressed repeatedly last week to Mulroney. And in an interview with *Machete's*, Salinas made it clear that he is counting on such countries as Canada to help Mexico along the difficult road to recovery. He added, "I insist that now is the time for us to stop the benefits for opening our economy unilaterally" (page 45).

From Canada's standpoint, Mexico offers not only a growing market (the country's population is expected to grow by 16 million during Salinas's six-year term in office), but also a convenient source of inexpensive labor. Until now, however,

the economic ties between the two countries have been tight. Mexican exports to Canada totalled \$1.7 billion last year, while Canadian sales to Mexico amounted to more than \$300 million, making it only Canada's 17th-largest export market. (A wall, Canadian customs accounts for only 3.4 per cent of total foreign investment in Mexico.)

Still, Canadians have ample contact with Mexico they represent the second-largest group of foreign tourists there, after the Americans. Nearly half a million Canadians flocked to its sun-drenched beaches and ancient ruins in 1988. And Canadian officials and last week that they would hoped that Salinas's push to reduce Mexico's economy would lead to expanded trade opportunities between the two countries. "There is a much more open environment [in Mexico] these days," a senior External Affairs official said in Ottawa. "It opens up more possibilities for new markets." Chief among the changes are new measures lowering export duties and relaxing restrictions on foreign ownership (page 46).

In fact, some experts are already speculating about the eventual emergence of a North American free trade zone, encompassing Canada,



Mulroney meeting with Salinas: You are making sweeping and profound changes!"

the United States and Mexico. To date, Salinas has declined to comment on that prospect—in large part, officials say, because of Mexico's longstanding concerns about being overwhelmed by the U.S. giant. Still, Luis Alvarez, president of the right-wing National Action Party. "We have a saying: 'Pase México—sudar from God, so close to the United States.'" But privately, a senior adviser to the Mexican president told *Machete's* last week that some sort of trilateral free trade arrangement was inevitable. "Mexicans are extremely enthusiastic and very suspicious of the U.S.," the official said. "But we cannot live in the past. You only have to look at Europe to realize that a North American free trade zone is sure to exist some day."

**Effie:** Few Mexicans expected any radical steps from Salinas when he took over the presidency from Miguel de la Madrid in December, 1988, five months after a controversial election marked by allegations of widespread fraud. Bold and slightly bold, Salinas began the commanding physical presence and charisma that Latin Americans traditionally look for in their leaders. Indeed, even one of his own staff members cautioned a visiting journalist last week not to be deceived by his appearance. "He does not look like much," the official said, "but when you listen to him talk, you cannot help but be impressed."

Born into Mexico's elite, Salinas is the son of a former minister of industry and commerce and his economist wife. At Harvard, he earned two master's degrees and a doctorate in political economy and govern-

## COVER

# MEXICO FIGHTS BACK

**SALINAS IMPOSES A RADICAL PROGRAM TO REVIVE HIS NATION'S ECONOMY**

**T**he 80,000 inhabitants of Jalisco, a dirt-poor hamlet on the outskirts of the central Mexican city of Guadalajara, rarely find much reason to celebrate. Crowded into rows of small, leaky houses along a dusty hillside, they lack many of the amenities their neighbors in the city take for granted, including electricity and sewage facilities. But last week, thousands of Jalisco's residents gathered for the community's central place to mark the introduction of another long-awaited service: a safe source of drinking water. The highlight of the festivities was a speech by Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who told the crowd that the project was part of a \$1.6-billion public works program to improve conditions for Mexico's poor, some money raised from the sale of state-owned companies and the renegotiation of the country's debilitating \$11.7-billion foreign debt. "In the past, the trains of Mexico's efforts have gone astray," Salinas declared, shortly before opening the





split with the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party because of its increasingly conservative policies, she criticized the government's privatization program. "They are sacrificing the formal sector of the economy," he said, "and giving priority to the great mass of marginalized citizens." By contrast, Alvarez, the executive National Action Party president, said that Solís drove down market prices for his economic and political reforms. "We certainly do not want Solís to fail," Alvarez added, "because if he does, the result will be harsher conditions for the Mexican people."

Under the many international agreements, the question now is how far Solís is prepared to move forward opening up his country's economy. Last fall, the Mexican president signed a far-reaching trade agreement with Washington that will set the stage for further tariff reductions in such areas as automobiles and automotive parts, telecommunications, computers and processed foods. Maloney signed a similar, although less detailed, agreement with Solís, pledging cooperation to encourage trade and investment between the two countries.

But Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Solís brushed aside any suggestion that Mexico might consider a free trade pact with the United States and Canada. "Right now, we are concentrating on building up our bilateral relations with Canada," he said. "This isn't the time to go beyond that." Still, Hernán Ríos, Mexico's deputy secretary for foreign trade, seemed ready to endorse the free trade option. "When you see all the trading blocs forming around the world," he said, "you have to acknowledge that Canada, the U.S. and Mexico would provide strong competition."

## FOUL FACTS IN A POLLUTED CITY

On Sunday mornings, Ricardo Ríos takes his bicycle through a fashionable neighborhood in Mexico City's affluent Zona Rosa, a wealthy neighborhood, he acknowledges. On his route, Ríos meets a municipal policeman recommended to him by a doctor who had treated the young man after a chronic cough. And Ríos, an aspiring singer, decided to continue wearing the mask even after his symptoms cleared. He has asthma to be certain. Each day, more than three million vehicles and 35,000 factories throughout the Valley of Mexico spew about 13,000 tons of pollutants into the air. These three substances, including carbon monoxide, lead, hydrocarbons, nitrous oxide and sulfur dioxide, have made headlines, eye and skin irritation and respiratory ailments a foul fact of life for the 20 million residents of Mexico City, the most polluted city in the world.

For beleaguered residents, the pollution is at its worst in the winter, when thermal

inversion forges poor air quality. And for his part, Maloney told reporters that Mexico had little to lose, and much to gain, from such an arrangement. "Whether this [problem of indoor] levels is a more formal arrangement, I don't know," he said, "but

some and some countries are seeking formal arrangements."

Solís, Solís may not have much time to demonstrate the effectiveness of his economic reforms. With congressional elections planned for September, 1994, the president will have to convince Mexicans that his policies are producing the long-awaited economic recovery, or risk losing his party's majority in the Chamber of Deputies. Mexico's lower house. By appealing to U.S. and Canadian investors, Solís is trying to keep his debt-laden economy afloat while implying that Mexico's neighbors will be among the biggest losers if he fails. "If the Mexican economy collapses," one presidential adviser said last week, "our people will migrate north across the border in even greater numbers than it already has done. So it is in our interest to help." In Mexico City last week, there was much official talk of a closer political and economic relationship between Canada and the Latin American nation. "The best part will be to translate that well-intentioned rhetoric into reality."

ROSS LAYER  
in Guadalajara

cars, which burn oil hydrocarbons, will not be standard equipment on new cars until next year. In addition, because about three million residents lack proper sewage facilities, fecal coliform levels throughout the city's waterways, streams or lagoons simply by filtering. An equally daunting challenge lies ahead in cleaning up industry. By November the ecology secretariat is scheduled to complete work on a plan to relocate schools away from the capital, especially those that are old. But many environmentalists say that they are pessimistic about the future. "Government programs to relieve this situation come and go with administrations," said Amalia Flores, a pollution specialist at EcoAmerica, an ecological research center. "There is no stopping."

Wearing surgical masks has yet to become stylish in Mexico City. But Ricardo Ríos could prove to be a trendsetter.

LUCKY COVIER in Mexico City

# OPEN FOR BUSINESS

## MEXICO SEEKS FOREIGN INVESTORS

Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari wants the states of Jalisco and Nayarit, south-west of his capital, to become his economic and social policies on the one of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's visit last week. Mulroney's Ontario Premier John Lyster intervened on the 41-year-old Mexican president. Salinas is the ruler through the numerous terms of war and unemployment in Mexico.

Nachman's Son of your fellow Mexicans also played the role. Salinas, who is in Mexico City last week, there was much official talk of a closer political and economic relationship between Canada and the Latin American nation. "The best part will be to translate that well-intentioned rhetoric into reality."

Salinas' wife Therese is a very popular leader, and Mr. Gorbachev is extremely enthusiastic—I repeat them both. But the Mexican situation is unique. My country has tremendous economic and social demands. I am responding to the Mexican situation and, at the same time, I recognize the transformations that are occurring around the world. My goal is to make Mexico part of that transformation. And you're getting help from abroad?

Salinas: We need more responsibility. As part of our reform, we have opened our economy. It is one of the most open in the world today. We do not have the same access to other markets. Canada, the United States, Europe and, especially Japan. Also, we have changed the rules to allow 100-per-cent foreign ownership in many fields and to set up trade. We would like now to get some foreign investment. Maclean's: What are you seeking from Canada?

Salinas: I'm very glad of the special relationship we have established with the Canadian government, and particularly with Mr. Mulroney. I hope that the message he takes back to Canada is that Mexico is making seriously its search for growth. We have a potential market of 85 million people—on land, through our economy, 30 million more will be added, equal to almost half the population of Canada. With

better commercial agreements, with more investment, with more tourism and with an agreement to share technology in grain and forestry production, I am sure we can improve our relationship.

Maclean's: Are you concerned that Canada is not investing in Mexico as much as it should? Salinas: It is the rule to help the investment of our companies in Eastern Europe?

Salinas: I do certainly worry about that. I



Salinas with wife Cecilia (right), and daughter, also Cecilia, 'rinks'

know that the changes in Eastern Europe mean new competitors for countries like Mexico. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten in Canada that the domestic Mexican market is equivalent to two-thirds of the total population of Mexico.

Maclean's: Gorbachev has said that it wants to foster closer links with Latin America. How did you respond when Canada endorsed the U.S. strategy of Panama, which Mexico and every other Latin American nation opposed?

Salinas: Well, we expressed publicly our position, and you did so from your own perspective. It is your responsibility. But I believe that the presence of Canada in the Organization of American States will create a closer relationship with Latin America.

Maclean's: You have said that you will be present for trade in certain specific areas of the economy. But that you are not prepared to the stage to enter into a comprehensive agreement similar to the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement? Why?

Salinas: We have taken the sector-by-sector approach and we are satisfied with the results that we have been getting to the Maclean's. On several occasions, you have told Mexicans not to rely on the government to solve all of their problems. Is this a reflection of your own political philosophy?

Salinas: Yes. When I see the chaos, I promise the people that we will provide basic services such as water and electricity, but I tell them that even the ones who need help will have to participate in paying for these services. Even though these people may not have many resources, they have the dignity and they will not be waiting for help.

Maclean's: In the past, your party has favored state control of the economy. Why did you break with that tradition?

Salinas: Because Mexico has changed. I came to the conclusion that the state needed to respond to fundamental social demands, either by directly managing the economy or at least more public-controlled enterprises. That is why we are privatizing public sector enterprises and reducing the state-owned petroleum presence in the economy.

Maclean's: Some foreign observers have criticized you for using the money raised from the privatization program to increase social spending rather than paying down Mexico's \$127-billion foreign debt. Why have you suggested that your approach is strongly responsible?

Salinas: On the contrary, it is the only way to have fiscal discipline and to provide for social demands. If we were generating these revenues without fiscal discipline, it would be a counterproductive. But this year, Mexico will have a public-sector deficit equivalent to one per cent of the gross domestic product—the lowest in a century-century. Our actions provide us with social peace, which is very important.

Maclean's: And what will happen if you fail? Strong foreign aid is conditioning whether to extend an interim aid state to take into account the possibility of political instability. Salinas: There are always risks. But the risk of action cannot be stopped by the rules that they face. □

# THE CANADIAN CONNECTION

## COMPANIES IN SEARCH OF NEW PROFITS

It was Rogers's first language is Spanish, and he recalls that when he took over as chief of Mexican manufacturing operations for Alcan Aluminum Ltd. in 1975, he felt "very comfortable" living in Mexico. As the business tale, he says, Mexican laws restricting the activities of foreign companies caused less great difficulties. Despite revenues of \$179 million, Alcan finally sold its manufacturing operations in 1984 as the Mexican company that supplied it with raw materials. Rogers said that part of the reason was that "it was a closed market, and you had to pay the price they wanted." But now Rogers, president of Alcan Enterprises, Canada and U.S.A. in Montreal, is re-examining the Mexican market. With a new government friendly to business, and an improving economy, Mexico is beginning to appeal again to foreign investors. Said Rogers: "The population of Mexico is 85 million. If each one of them has one beer a day not an atomium can, just a couple. That place is one tremendous market."

Later this year, many Canadian companies have viewed Mexico with a mixture of interest and caution for most of the past decade. The country prospered because of high oil prices between 1975 and 1982, creating a boom that earned profits for the foreign investors who took advantage of Mexico's rich resources and low wages. But when oil prices slid in the mid-1980s, Mexico's economy faltered. High inflation and a desperate bureaucracy slowed foreign investment, depressing the aging economy even further.

But now, after seven years of instability, the 66-year-old, retired industrialist president of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari is re-emphasizing a wave of reforms intended to close foreign companies back into the country. The new measures include lower export duties and fewer restrictions on foreign ownership. The rules governing the so-called maquiladoras, special low-tariff trade zones located mainly along the border between the United States and Mexico, have also been broadened. Said Keith Hilde, former chairman of the Toronto-based Canadian Council for the Americas: "It makes a lot of sense now to take them at their word and go out and hustle for business."

Signs of improvement in the business climate are already present. In the past year, Canadian exports to Mexico increased by more

than \$100 million to \$690 million, and direct investment, including that in plants operated within Mexico, grew by \$434 million, up from \$243 million in 1987. But, according to Graham Weller, a commercial counselor at the Canadian Embassy in Mexico City, Mexico is



Automobile plant in Mexico: arousing a mixture of interest and caution

particularly eager to do business with Canada. That is partly because Canada is well-equipped to provide Mexico with products in agriculture and telecommunications (see sidebar) that Salinas has targeted for improvement.

More than 25 per cent of Canada's exports to Mexico last year, about \$180 million, were agricultural products, including state-subsidized poultry, cattle and livestock stock. At the same time, the value of recent contracts for the purchase of Canadian-made telecommunications equipment has greatly expanded. The country's partly antiquated telephone system is to be upgraded by a country-wide cellular network, at a cost of between \$10 billion and \$12 billion, and last May, Northern Telecom, Canada Ltd. won a contract worth \$18 million to supply equipment for the Mexico City section of the new network. Said Weller: "Northern Telecom is trying to get all of it at the moment,

They're out there selling like crazy."

As well, earlier this month, Spar Aerospace Ltd. of Toronto won three contracts to supply telecommunications equipment worth \$20 million to the Mexican ministry of communications and transportation, the national oil company Petrosol and the central intelligence organization Prodesol.

Power: But such projects do not add jobs or investment in Mexico, despite repeated promises by the Salinas government that new plants—not simply exports—also dependently needed. The government has tried to promote some foreign investment by lowering tariffs, which now average between eight and one per cent, and raising the level of allowable foreign ownership, with some exceptions, to 100 per cent from 49 per cent or less. The 1,808 foreign companies that now operate with duty-free status in the maquiladoras may have greater powers. A maquiladora may now sell up to 50 per cent of its products in Mexico, up

from the previous level of 30 per cent.

Still, Weller said that many Canadian companies that have recently expressed interest in Mexico remain reluctant to invest large sums in the country until the reshuffle of the Salinas government has been further tested. But Rogers said that he remains optimistic, despite Alcan's earlier withdrawal. He added: "I have the feeling that now they're getting their bearings. The country has gone through terrible times. Now, maybe, it's going to bounce back." Many businesses may have adopted a wait-and-see response, but it is clear that if economic conditions in Mexico continue to improve, the growing number of Canadian companies now gathering in the Mexican border could create a stampede.

PATRICIA CHESKROCK with K. AUSTE FULTON in Ottawa and DAVID TODD in Toronto

## PEOPLE

### MUSIC AND A HOME ON THE RANGE

With his singing career rising faster than a field of prairie wheat, country star George Strait, 30, says that he finds it difficult to work on his other full-time job—ranching a 300-acre ranch in Cochran, Alta. But, when on March 23 begins a six-day tour of Eastern Canada opening for Willie Nelson, he added that he rarely has time for his farm chores anymore. Said the singer, whose second Canadian hit album, *With All My Might*, is about to be released in the United States: "The only time I get on a tractor these days is when a fix crew wants some footage of me."

### Moonlighting

Time between two careers, George Strait made a double life. By day, he is on TV, new as sports-caster with CTV's all-news network's *Newsweek Morning* and next month as its co-anchor. But the Illinois native, who began his eight-hour day job at 5:30 a.m., turns into a playboy after midnight. "Generally, I get up at 1 a.m. and write full-out until 4 a.m.," said Strait. "I've booked on the show, but I also love writing plays." The 37-year-old author of the celebrated play *Shine On*, about the late Canadian comedian further after losing George Dey, now spends his week as a professional "binder" for his writing. Based, his latest play, *Golden's Blues*, scheduled to open at Stratford on April 27, is about the harrowing effects of drugs on the local black community. Strait says that the idea came from a movie documentary he did on the same subject. He added: "I saw people I went to shoot with having their lives destroyed by drugs. It was a real eye-opener."



Strait: 'booked on the show'

### SERVING UP A NEW STAR

On the tennis court, Jennifer Capriati changes from a 16-year-old Grade 6 student into a serious adult. "When I'm playing the tennis before, I'm as old as my arm," says Capriati who on March 11 became the youngest competitor to reach the finals of a professional tennis tournament, Capriati, who turns 14 on March 29, upset four seeded competitors at the Virginia Slims of Florida in Boca Raton before losing to Argentina's Gabriela Sabatini, 19. Despite the loss, the Wesley Chapel, Fla., native is already in the financial big leagues, with endorsement deals reportedly totaling more than \$5.75 million. Capriati scored tennis lessons at age 4 with Jimmy Evert, the father of former tennis champion Chris Evert who predicts that the five-foot, six-inch player will rank among the top 10 female players by 1993. But Capriati maintains that those expectations do not get any pressure on her. "The pro life is going to be fun," she says. "If that is what it's going to be like."

Capriati: more than \$5.75 million in endorsements



Maples: cancelled invitation

### A DEAR DONALD LETTER

Model Marla Maples, widely reported to be Donald Trump's girlfriend, is not to be spared. Following media reports that the billionaire, who denies having an affair with Maples, was cancelling her invitation to the opening of his \$1.3-billion Taj Mahal Casino Resort in Atlantic City, N.J., on April 5, she sent a letter last week to *Deadline*. *Deadline* Maples, 26, said that she "worried" about what the public would think. Still, she wrote: "It was could all look within ourselves for fault before we judge each other, we might find that life can be much brighter. Sincerely, Marla."

### Producing the sound of money

American record producer David Geffen, a collage dropout whose first job was in the mail room of a Los Angeles talent agency, last week scored one of the biggest sales in the entertainment business. The founder of Geffen Records, who recorded such singers as Cher and Madonna, has been sold to the entertainment conglomerate MCA Inc. for \$540 million. Said Geffen, 47: "The record business is the best business."



# THE SEARCH FOR SHELTER

AS TORONTO'S RED-HOT REAL ESTATE MARKET FINALLY COOLS OFF, THE WEST'S BEGINS TO HEAT UP

For speculators who watched housing prices in Toronto more than triple in the 1980s, it has been a rude shock. But, for young couples like Shirley Reamer, a 30-year-old engineer, and her fiancé, Sarah Nipper, 27, a computer analyst, recent dramatic drops in Toronto's home sales and prices have finally provided them with an opportunity. Last month, the couple obtained an earth's rent-free home on an investor desperate to lease a one-bedroom apartment in a homeless new downtown condominium. Despite the slumping prices, Reamer said that they are still not ready to buy because they believe prices will continue to fall. Instead, the couple invested \$15,000 in a condominium project in Calgary—the hottest real estate market in Canada. Says Barry Lynn, a Toronto-based development consultant: "We've been living in a dreamworld if we thought that prices in Toronto could be sustained indefinitely."

Two years ago, Reamer and Nipper would have been a laugher market. At one point, the battle to own a home in Toronto was so fierce that police had to be called in to ensure order at subdivision sales offers as potential buyers shouted and pushed one another over the housing supplies. At the height of the buying frenzy, declining house prices seemed like an impossibility. But while the Toronto area is still the most expensive real estate market in the nation, prices are cooling—the average price of a resale home fell to \$281,879 in January from an average of \$272,696 a year earlier. Such analysis is Anthony Williams, president of the Toronto-based financial con-

sulting firm Neron Capital Management Inc., say that Toronto, like New York City, and such southwestern U.S. cities as Phoenix and Houston, may be entering a prolonged real estate slowdown because of past overbuilding and an aging population that is already housed.

Analysts are predicting that Toronto house and condominium prices this year will not rise as fast as overall inflation. And they also say that the main factor preventing a major housing-price drop in Toronto is the flow of immigrants, who pour into the city at a rate of about 14,800 a year, offsetting an erosion of other families—and real estate speculators in Alberta and British Columbia. Last year, 6,500 more people left Ontario than arrived from other provinces, and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corp. (CMHC) forecasts that the net outflow will reach 15,000 this year. Meanwhile, British Columbia is expect-



Housing construction in Richmond, B.C.: 'a lot of flipping, and a lot of greed'

ed to experience a net inflow from other provinces of 40,000 this year, while about 22,000 more people will enter Alberta than leave for other provinces. As a result of those trends, housing starts in Ontario last month plunged by 33 per cent to an annual rate of 43,000, fall-

ing behind British Columbia for the first time since 1982. And in British Columbia, starts hit a record-high annual rate of 89,900.

But as they arrive in the West, home-buyers are facing the same housing nightmare they thought they had left behind in Toronto. In Vancouver, the average resale price plunged by an astonishing 31 per cent last year to \$209,671. While Vancouver prices appear to be moderating at present, most analysts predict that they will still climb by about 15 per cent this year. Meanwhile, housing costs in most other Canadian cities have remained flat, in general, climbing only in step with overall inflation.

In second-best Calgary, the resurgence of the nation's gas sector and buying by investors from Hong Kong and Taiwan pushed the average resale price up by 12 per cent to \$122,630 last year. Donald Krenzel, a senior housing analyst with the Centre in Vancouver, says that the Asian investors are flooding their money into Calgary because they can still "buy two houses there for the price of one in Vancouver." Calgary market experts say that the panic buying in their city resembles the real estate fever that gripped Toronto two years ago. Says Sybil Rickards, an agent with the city's Real Realty: "There are often no buyers for every house. There is a lot of flipping, and a lot of greed."

At the same time, the Toronto market, the nation's largest and most profitable during the 1980s, has grown quiet. In the first seven months of this year, the slowdown in

glut of unsold condominiums is now forcing some of the nation's leading developers to shelve millions of dollars' worth of construction projects. Overall, the CMHC forecasts that condominium starts in the Toronto area, for one, will plunge by 39 per cent to 7,958 units this year. As a result, Douglas Strinsky, president of the great Toronto-based developer and property manager Stronach Ltd., says that his firm has no current plans to begin any major new condominium developments at the city as the next two years. Strinsky adds that Stronach will pursue construction in response to demand. Says Strinsky: "Projects will be focused to the market."

One of Canada's largest residential high-rise condominium developers, Tridel Corp., which depends on condominium sales in Toronto for the majority of its revenues, is also feeling the pinch. Two weeks ago, the company laid off 10 permanent staff members in its 250-room residential real estate division at its head office, the last major layoff at the division since 1983. At the same time, the company is trying to regenerate its sagging sales by reducing the size of the units in some of its unsold projects in order to make them more affordable. Said Tridel senior vice-president and general counsel Martin Applebaum: "Clearly, people are not rushing to sign contracts right now."

But even though Tridel and other developers are still completing old projects and providing with some new ones, the slowdown of new construction in Toronto is already be-

## Business Notes

### NEW SCRAP'S TEST

The National Energy Board (NEB) scrapped the controversial cost-benefit analysis used to determine whether proposed natural-gas exports to the United States were in the public interest. The Alberta government and its producers, who had opposed the test as an unfair trade restriction, lobbied the decision, that the 16,000-member, non-profit Council of Canadians called the NEB's decision—which even the conditions for gas exports—"a major capitulation to control of our energy resources."

### PRICES DIP

The annual inflation rate dropped slightly in February, to 5.4 per cent from a one-year high of 5.5 per cent in January. Statistics Canada said that both prices and imported food kept the drop from being larger.

### BALLARD BUMPED

Donald Guha, a longtime director of Toronto-based Mitsui Trust Company Ltd., was appointed the new chairman, president, replacing majority shareholder Harold Ballard, 64, whose Ontario district court Judge Dennis Hiley declared incompetent last month. Meanwhile, Ballard returned to Toronto from the Miami hospital where he was being treated for kidney failure.

### DOLLAR CLIMBS

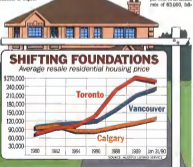
The exchange value of the Canadian dollar moved above 40 cents (U.S.) for the first time since 1960 and Japanese, before closing the week at 84.52, down from 84.73 a week ago. Analysts attributed the temporary upsurge to political instability in Japan and Britain.

### CANADA HAILED

Japan's ministry of international trade and industry released a 25-page report praising the merits of investing in Canada under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. The report follows a visit by 46 senior Japanese business executives to Canada.

### WIDEN AND STRESS

Twenty-five per cent of Canadians say that money worries are the chief cause of stress in their lives, according to Gallup Canada. For almost as many—22 per cent—say that job-related matters are their personal source of tension. Those earning between \$40,000 and \$50,000 a year most often cited money problems, while those earning \$50,000 and more most often cited job matters.







His Holiness Maharishi Mahesh Yogi

Here is a very beneficial, unique, and unprecedented opportunity for every head of state to ensure the leaders of the world to examine this offer of alliance with natural law in the light of the latest discovery of modern physics—the discovery of the unified field of natural law. It is very easy for anyone with the slightest intelligence to understand that if the unified field of all the laws of nature could be accessible to anyone, nothing would be impossible for anyone. Nothing would be impossible for Him. Through my Vedic Science and Technology—the science and technology of the unified field—any government leader can have access to the unified field and cause the advancement of his government to be in perfect alliance with the advancement of nature's government. —Maharishi

King of Freedom

The world is at the onset of a dramatic revolution from slavery to freedom. Hopes and dreams are glowing in every country; there is an upsurge of joyfulness everywhere. This transition from fear and suffering to happiness and peace has resulted from the rise of confidence in world governments—the Maharishi Effect—caused by millions of people practicing the program of Maharishi's Vedic Science and Technology—the Transcendental Meditation and TM-Sidhi program.

The World Is My Family

The main concern of government leaders has always been to safeguard their own boundaries. Now this national protection is expanding to become global protection. People everywhere are beginning to feel, "The world is my family."

Unified Field of Natural Law

At the base of this rising power is the advancement of the unified field of natural law in world consciousness. Through quantum field theories, modern science has come to understand that all the laws of nature responsible for conducting all the activity in creation emerge from one basic unified field. From the unified field, nature governs the planets in perfect order; and always as an evolutionary direction.

Today, every government can have easy access to the unified field. By establishing a reference-point group of experts in Maharishi's Vedic Science and Technology as an inseparable part of its administration, any government can make an alliance with the government of nature.

Handling the Whole National Consciousness

The basic problem facing governments is how to successfully adapt the nationalistic trends and instincts in society. Only by creating coherence as the collective consciousness of the nation can a government hope to satisfy all its people. Since the collective consciousness of the nation is the prime mover of the government, it is vital for the successful administration of society that every government create an integrated national consciousness.

Group pioneer of Maharishi's Transcendental Meditation and TM-Sidhi programs, Maharishi has created the unified field of natural law and automatically creates coherence in collective consciousness. A fully integrated national consciousness enjoys alliance with the unified field. This brings the full support of the remarkable, revolutionary power of natural law to fulfill the dreams of everyone.

Life Is Accorded with Natural Law

Any negative trend, arising in society, comes from violation of the laws of nature. When people violate natural law they create stress, sickness, and suffering for themselves and others.

The continued build-up of stress in collective consciousness leads to war, crime, confusion, terrorism, and natural disasters. Through Maharishi's Science and Technology of the Unified Field, governments can now release their natural growth and act spontaneously from the level of the unified field and thereby avoid all negativity for both the individual and society.

Scientifically Validated Benefits

The effectiveness of Maharishi's unified field-based approach has been documented by more than 400 scientific research studies, conducted at over 160 research institutions in 25 countries. This research has shown that even the square root of one person of a population practicing Maharishi's Transcendental Meditation and

Maharishi Offers Every Government

ALLIANCE WITH NATURE'S GOVERNMENT through Maharishi's Vedic Science and Technology TO CREATE HEAVEN ON EARTH

Application of the Unified Field of Natural Law to Raise Every Area of Life to Perfection

TM-Sidhi programs together in one place is sufficient to dramatically reduce conflict, crime, and sickness and strengthen peace, evolution, and health throughout society.

Scientific research has further shown that Maharishi's Ayur-Ved—the science of perfect health—offers the possibility of creating a disease-free society in every country. Already, practitioners of Maharishi's Ayur-Ved and Transcendental Meditation are being recognized in many countries, including the USSR, Hungary, and Poland.

Creating Heaven on Earth

With this scientifically validated knowledge, it is no longer necessary for any individual or any nation to continue living with problems and suffering. Every government can now take every area of natural life to perfection through Maharishi's Master Plan to Create Heaven on Earth, which utilizes Maharishi's Vedic Science and Technology to apply the unified field of natural law for the glorification of all aspects of life—inner and outer life theory.

Natural Law and National Law

Nations have always been administered by man-made law. Now the technology is available to use the unified field of natural law to administer society. Any government's competence in its political and economic system in the cultural and religious nature of the country, will be perfect when the society is governed by natural law and natural law is both simultaneously.

The technology for perfect government—the unified field-based administration—is to establish a coherence-creating group in the country which will embrace the unified field in natural consciousness and thereby enable the government to grow with the same unified perfection with which the government of nature governs the universe.

Through Maharishi's program to create Heaven on Earth, governments can now create peace, prosperity, and fulfilling progress in the life of their nation and a supreme quality of life—Heaven on Earth—for the whole world family.

Governments are invited to contact Maharishi World Capital of the Age of Enlightenment Maharishi Nagar 281-304, C-2, India

MAHARISHI'S MASTER PLAN TO CREATE HEAVEN ON EARTH Reconstruction of the Whole World. Includes Inner and Outer Glorification of Life sections with detailed bullet points.



## WHEN DAVID RUSSELL'S 4X4 ROLLED OVER, HIS LIFE TURNED UPSIDE-DOWN AS WELL.

A gravel shoulder. A swerve across the road into the ditch. Blackness.

When he awoke in hospital, David learned that as a result of being thrown from his vehicle he had suffered a fractured skull, serious facial injuries, broken ribs and paralysis. His fractured spine had to be strengthened by metal rods. The doctors were not hopeful that he would ever walk again.

It was a bleak outlook for a young married man who earned his living as a heavy truck mechanic. And there was no other driver involved to share the blame or the financial consequences.

David Russell was not prepared to resign himself to a wheel chair future without a fight. He was insured by Zurich and that made a difference.

With Zurich to provide "no fault" weekly income payments under the Accident Benefits portion of his car insurance policy - and with the special rehabilitation counselling Zurich arranged along with the special equipment needed, David started

the long battle to rebuild his strength, his physical capabilities and his life.

### That was in 1986.

Counselling concentrated on David's abilities, not his disabilities.

When efforts to return to truck repairs as a supervisor/trainer proved physically too taxing, the decision was made to take his skills into the classroom as an auto mechanics instructor. Zurich benefits paid for tuition at the University of Toronto teacher certification program and helped out with living expenses. Added to his UofT course work, David had to continue regular physiotherapy and try to visit with his family in Midland on weekends. It was not easy but he was determined and Zurich stood by him, providing counselling services, encouragement and the means to pursue his goal.

David now has a part-time teaching position. Income assistance continues until a full-time position is possible.

Rehabilitation works when people work at it. Zurich believes insurance is about helping people get their lives back on track, not just settling claims. A life isn't "closed" until we have done all we can to help within the extent of the insurance coverage involved.

David Russell knows what it means when Zurich promises "we'll be there when you need us."

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store in Winchester Springs over several years. Last week, police searched for the suspected infant-murder victim at a chalet-style house across the road from a 19th-century limestone house that the Elliott family owned and occupied for several decades. According to a neighbour, James Spence, the house was sold about three years ago and was subsequently occupied by the new owners.

Although police officers refused to comment on any connections among the four accused adults, documents filed in the provincial courts in Prescott and nearby Brockville alleged that in some cases, the men were having sexual relations with the same children. The 14-year-old man (who cannot be named because local law would identify his children, with whom he is accused of having sexual relations) and 14-year-old Larne Francis were both charged with having sex with a 12-year-old girl, the same boy. Similarly, a 14-year-old man facing 17 charges of sexual offences with boys and girls, and Elliott, who faces six sexual-offence charges, both allegedly assaulted the same boy in one case.

Since March 1, when Elliott was charged with first-degree murder, he has been held in the Brockville Detention Jail. The last part, Francis was undergoing a psychological assessment at the Kingston Penitentiary Hospital and the 14-year-old man charged in the case was being assessed at the Royal Ottawa Hospital. The 14-year-old man has been ordered to stay away from his four children. His wife, he said, is living somewhere in Brockville but they have not spoken since early December. Since the charges were laid, he adds, he has been leading a solitary existence in his two small rooms.

A 30-year-old woman, who maintains that she was abused sexually by one of the accused men over a period of 20 years, told Watson's that she is opposing her education and working part time as a retail clerk. She said that, for the past three months, she has lived alone in a one-bedroom, ground-floor apartment in Prescott. The woman said that it was not until she told the police last October that led to the investigation and the charges.

She said that she was raped at the age of seven by a friend's friend who was 18 and 30s at the time. Three years later, she contends, her father began having sexual relations with her. The woman maintains that, for several years she felt lost and confused, with nowhere to turn for help. She said that at the time before she went to the police, her father became unbearable. The woman said that he followed her and her boyfriend almost everywhere if they were walking. She said that when her boyfriend drove her home at night, her father would be waiting at an upstairs bedroom window, and would stare a daylight on them while they were parked at the driveway. "It got so bad that I couldn't deal with it," she said. As a result, she went to the police—and one woman's nightmare became a small town's shameful scandal.

BARBARA JOHNSON in Prescott

## YOUTH

# A satanic riddle

*A city reels from the deaths of three boys*

The fresh-faced star centre of the Leithbridge Hurricanes hockey team spoke candidly into a microphone at the local radio station: "It's good to be part of a winning team. But we don't win every game," said Bryan Bosch, 20. "We can't give up and because things aren't going our way at the moment." The language was sports jargon, but Bosch's address was a hint at a religious riddle to a community reeling from the apparent

fact that did not fit any subjects that could have been used in satanic rituals.

The first death occurred on Dec. 15, when Chasius Thorp hanged himself in the Leithbridge home of one of his friends. Then, on March 2, Thorp's friend Wayne Townsend was found hanging in a house shared by a group of young people. Six days later, his friend Andrew Shepherd was found hanging in the basement of his grandmother's home. Shepherd said that



Teenagers at Thorp's funeral. 'People may feel different about their kids'

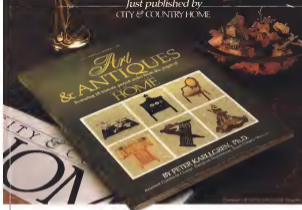
middle of three 14-year-old boys between Dec. 15 and March 4. Police now say that they are investigating reports that the deaths resulted from a suicide pact that may have been linked to satanic rituals. Said Douglas Shepherd, spokesman for the Alberta government's department of family and social services: "Leithbridge now realizes that it is not immune to this type of disaster. People may now feel different about their kids."

When the southern Alberta community of 60,000 heard was the fact that three of its young people were dead—and reports that more than 50 of its boys and girls may have been involved in planned suicide pacts. "There is a serious group at issue," psychiatric consultant Dr. David Davies told reporters. Still, some police officers and social workers said that satanic influences probably did not play an important part in the deaths of the three boys. Leithbridge Police Chief Timmone Western told reporters that police officers who searched two houses where Leithbridge teenagers regularly

met did not find any objects that could have been used in satanic rituals. The first death occurred on Dec. 15, when Chasius Thorp hanged himself in the Leithbridge home of one of his friends. Then, on March 2, Thorp's friend Wayne Townsend was found hanging in a house shared by a group of young people. Six days later, his friend Andrew Shepherd was found hanging in the basement of his grandmother's home. Shepherd said that

As Leithbridge struggled to deal with the crisis among its young people, community leaders set up a broadly based community coalition designed to advise parents, educators and other citizens on how to handle the traumatic incidents. Said Rev. Wayne Larsson of Leithbridge's First Baptist Church: "Parents needed to be shook up a bit, to know more about what their kids are doing and thinking." It was the same message that hockey star Bosch was trying to convey to be shaken from children.

JOHN HORSHE in Leithbridge



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Danvers ball park in Florida: the allure of the diamond remains compelling

## SPORTS

# Legacy of bitterness

Greed disrupts 'the perfect game'

Poses, presidents and players have celebrated baseball for its statuary rhythms, its openness and honesty. "Baseball," says a character in W.P. Kinsella's novel *Shoeless Joe*, "is the most perfect of games, solid, full, and precious as simple life." The game's almost mythical appeal has nurtured the sacrifice of arduous toil and the sacrifice of intimacy and open joy to vast, multi-temporal, crowded stadiums. Professional baseball has flourished even as it has become a creature of commercialization, its concerns dictated by the bottom line. Major-league ticket sales reached a record \$2,173,098 last season. Now, for the fourth time in two decades, an argument over money between the players and the owners of the 30 major-league teams has disrupted the season's rhythm. At week's end, with players locked out of precision training camps, the 1994 season is in jeopardy. In contract talks, the negotiations tried to banish the deadlock at a series of meetings in New York City. There was no official announcement on whether the dispute would delay the season's scheduled April 3 opening, but spokesmen on both sides expressed doubts that the season could be ready by then.

For these fans, the dispute confronted that both owners and players subordinated the game to the business of baseball. At the heart of the central argument, over revenues that will

go into pay raises in future years, was a bid by the Major League Baseball Players Association to gain a greater share of rising revenue, while the owners sought to impose limits on escalating player salaries. And, meanwhile, the game itself was neglected with the highest from training camps and the celebration of season-up exhibition games. Each side railed against the greediness of the other. The owners, said Eugene O'Leary, a lawyer for the players union, are "a bunch of gangsters." Houston Astros owner John McMillan denounced the union, adding, "I don't happen to be a disciple of Karl Marx and sharing with the workers." And Washington-based political consultant George F. Will, writing last week as an exile, warned both sides that "if there is no real season, there will be cold, unrelenting fury among those fans who matter most: the ones who understand the heartbeat of the institution that is being cheapened by those who have been suckered by it."

The rates at issue are precisely, leading the disruption of greed. Before the late of the 1980s season was settled, the year's total income for the American and National Leagues was expected to exceed \$2.5 billion from gate receipts, broadcasting contracts, concession stands and product licenses. That total includes a projected 1990 player payroll in U.S. dol-

lars, and, with that, there should be no conflict.

At the same time, said Eugene president Claude Brochu, the owners as owners take all the risks and expect to make a reasonable profit. Added Brochu, who said that the club's player payroll, almost \$15 million last year, amounts to more than half of its total revenue. "To think of a baseball franchise as a globalistic enterprise is ludicrous," The Toronto club, whose 1989 payroll was about \$14 million (a spokesman declined to reveal total income), has already lost money as a result of the pay dispute. Cancellation of two exhibition games against the St. Louis Cardinals in Toronto's SkyDome last week furthered gross receipts expected to exceed \$1 million in ticket and concession sales. And every concession in the regular schedule of 2,100 games for the 14 American League and 12 National League teams at a major loss to the clubs, to advertising, television, stadium employees and dependent local businesses.

Last week's last push to conclude contract talks that opened last Nov. 28 was supposed to be part of seasons of personal such first. 80 players in 1973, 71.2 in 1974, 71.2 in 1975, the middle of the 1980s season and postponed 25 games in 1988. Even delaying the 1990 season beyond its scheduled April 3 opening day means raising players and managers through the process of working losses into competitive shape and paying contracts—generations. But monthly take about \$712 million, the disruption and the dispute's legacy of bitterness, the where of the game remains compelling for millions of people. In baseball parlance, a "perfect game" is when a pitcher allows no opposing batter to reach first base. Implicitly, the ideal game would be when both pitchers are perfect, producing a game that serves ends.

CARL MCILLIEN was TIM POWERS in Toronto and WILLIAM LOWMYER in Washington.

## MEDIA WATCH



# The fear of news not being new

BY GEORGE BAIN

Twenty-four per cent of Canadians, according to a Gallup poll, say that the March 14 election will do the country some good, 36 per cent think the opposite. Another 38 per cent say that they have no opinion. But the interesting, and even alarming, fact is that in response to a preliminary question—"Would you say you are quite familiar, fairly familiar, or do you know little or nothing about this accord?"—a full 60 per cent of respondents said that they know little or nothing. Another three per cent said that they didn't even have an opinion on how much they did know. What these figures tell us is that a large proportion even of Canadians who have opinions on the accord arrived at them by a process upon which no statistical influence intruded.

The accord has been with us since April 1987. It has been endorsed by the legislatures of eight provinces, and not by two others, where subsequent elections defeated the governments who signed it. Clyde Wells, the Newfoundland also elected since the accord was reached, says that he will record his own legislative endorsement. The accord has not been debated in Parliament, examined at public hearings and been printed in a national election campaign. Thousands of stories have been written about it. Web all that, most Canadians know not to nothing about an agreement on which the future of the country may turn.

There is something seriously wrong in that Canada is one of the few of the three countries in the Western world in per capita spending on higher education and in terms of the number of persons avoiding themselves of it. Those are circumstances in which it should not be possible to argue that the substance is incapable of comprehending what we agreed upon, or to let the statistical curiosity to say. Naturally, it is assumed they will be helped with information putting what is in the document at a legal and historical context. The first place from which that help should come is the politicians who produced the document. For that, the Prime

*When 60 per cent of Canadians know little about a vital matter, the media's grounds for self-congratulation are not very strong*

Minister is entitled to few lines. It may be that the original summit among Prime Ministers, and the acceptance of the accord by both opposition leaders in the House of Commons, brought my looking of agency about assuming a missionary role.

But it has been plans for a long time now that there were critics capable of relying on opinion and doing so. The latest Gallup poll was the fifth on the accord and support during that time has risen to 30 per cent from 28 per cent, and then began, rising, jumping down to 28, to 25 and then to 24 per cent. There is no comfort for Brian Mulroney to take from the fact that respondents who say that they know little or nothing about the accord who have declined from 66 per cent in January 1989, to 60 per cent now. But neither should there be the senior party with responsibility for ensuring always as large as possible a public capable of making informed decisions—the media.

Recently John Palfrey, president of Southern Inc., one of Canada's largest communications and information companies, told a Halifax audience, as related in The Chronicle-Herald, that, at present, Canadians "are well served by their newspapers." He also said that the Canadian reader has access to "more news, information,

opinion and comment than he or she knows what to do with." When 60 per cent of Canadians know little or nothing about a matter of vital national importance, and when roughly the same was true in the case of their other major issue of recent years, the Free Trade Agreement, the grounds for media self-congratulation are not strong. In the circumstances, if Canadians are getting more news and comment than they know what to do with, that would seem to argue only for greater selectivity and for doing better with less.

Neither can the media take shelter in the argument that the primary responsibility is government's. The media must, in good faith, do that, knowing that if any political leader is off to make a cross-country series of speeches in support of anything, he or she will not be reported after the first one or two. Why? Because the speeches would be dismissed as "the same old stuff," even though quite different aspects of the same general subject might be dealt with.

That extensive fear of the news not being new is one in a series of self-contradictory barriers that the media put in the way of their adequately informing the public on complex subjects. Any reporter who does a few weeks' course in baseball with the major-league players, perhaps transferred from another leader's airplane, listens to a speech, hears something that seems new, and asks another who has been there longer, "Does he feel that?" The purpose of the question is to guard against repeating something already said. The question then becomes, why, if the statement was new to the supposedly informed reporter, and seemed worth reporting, should it be assumed not to be new to readers or listeners?

Another aspect of that fear of just being new, which has been referred to here before, is, in fact, as reaction to anything must occur after the thing itself, reaction must and more possibly even the essential matter that acted it. Paul Johnson, who writes a media column in the British weekly *The Spectator*, commented on the same phenomenon as the March 30 issue, as reaction to anything must occur after the thing itself, reaction must and more possibly even the essential matter that acted it. Paul Johnson, who writes a media column in the British weekly *The Spectator*, commented on the same phenomenon as the March 30 issue, as reaction to anything must occur after the thing itself, reaction must and more possibly even the essential matter that acted it.

Finally, not that it equates the fact that might be drawn up, there is the self-contradictory barrier that is expressed in the words "This is all, adding is going to be announced as well as to be announced about the fact." As an editor of a newspaper, I have often had to make a difficult choice: comprehensible, and perhaps even interesting, it is excellent. You could ask about any newspaper; there aren't many who haven't said it at one time or another.



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ANADIANS HAVE changed a lot in the past ten years. We exercise more, smoke less, eat more vegetables, recycle our garbage and make more conscientious decisions about how we drive, drink, work and play. We understand that a multitude of factors affect our health and that we can do something about many of them—either as individuals or through our combined efforts.

**T**ODAY, Canadians view health as a state of total well-being—physical, social and emotional. It's not enough to jog three times a week or achieve a blood cholesterol level one can brag about. We are looking for more—the sense of well-being and old-fashioned pleasure that comes from living life to the fullest.

**F**ORTUNATELY, the latest research confirms what we intuitively feel. Healthy, active living is not about pain, "going for the burn", banning sugar and salt from your life, giving up T.V. or changing your lifestyle completely. It is about involvement, fun and making choices—little, everyday choices that add up to improved well-being.

**A**T PARTICIPATION, we believe that small, pleasurable changes are easy to come by. Active living, good nutrition and positive human relations are the products of how we live and enjoy each day. So read on... as we enter the '90s, choices—both big and small—can make a difference!

IN THIS AGE OF televangelists who sin, politicians who lie, athletes who cheat, billionaires who evade taxes, movie stars who assault policemen, baseball managers who gamble and teen idols who make house movies...

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ILLUSTRATION BY LISA HIGGINS

## Fitness: What It Means Today

IN 1996 THE WORD "aerobics" officially entered the Oxford English Dictionary. Its inclusion there was another sign that the fitness boom of the '70s and '80s was more than the latest fad. In fact, the late George Gallup, founding father of public polls, called the fitness movement "the most fundamental and lasting lifestyle change" he had seen in his entire career.

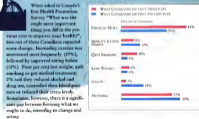
Today, according to the 1988 Campbell's Survey on Well-Being in Canada, some 10 1/2 million Canadians are active at least three times each week; another 3 million are active once or twice a week. Women are now as active as

men and seniors tend to participate more than middle-aged Canadians. In 1989, for example, the National Pensioners' and Senior Citizens' Federation organized the "Eldorado Moonwalk" during Canada's Fitweek. The combined distance of seniors from all across the country took them to the moon and back—some 752,592 kilometers.

Led by the running phenomenon, many Canadians took up jogging, cross-country skiing and fitness classes in an effort to slim down, shape-up and build a healthy heart. Along the way, they came to appreciate the fact that regular physical activity does more than build muscles or clear arteries. It feels good. Indeed, in Canada's Health



### Canadians Strive For Better Health



NOT AN OUNCE OF GUILT.  
SO WHAT'S YOUR BEEF?

- Did you know that a serving of inside round steak is so lean it has as little fat as  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup (25 ml.) of regular cottage cheese or as little fat and cholesterol as an equal serving of chicken without the skin?

In fact, due to Canada's improved grading system, today's beef is on average 50% leaner and 21% lower in cholesterol than it was fifteen years ago.

So the next time you want a versatile, great-tasting meal, don't feel even an ounce of guilt, the right choice is beef. **BEEF OUR WAY**  
**THAI RIBBONS**

1 lb round or flank steak	500 g
---------------------------------	-------

-	3 drops 10% solution	0.5 mL
1 drop	10% solution	0.1 mL

of them

---

five gals.

200g	finely chopped	
200g	finely chopped	25 ml
	grout mix	

½ cup	dried hot chili pepper	2 med.
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Cut steak across the grain into 3/4-inch (5 mm) slices. In a shallow casserole, mix together remaining ingredients. Add meat, cover and refrigerate for at least 4 hours, overnight if possible.

Soak bamboo skewers in water for 30 minutes before threading with meat. This prevents them from burning.

Remove meat and ribs from marinade. Thread each slice lengthwise onto a bamboo skewer, in an interlacing fashion. Broil ribbons on a hot barbecue for 3 to 4 minutes per side, basting with reserved marinade.

Makes about  
30 ribbons or  
15 appetizer  
servings.

Preparation Time: 20 minutes  
Marinating Time: 4 to 6 hours  
Cooking Time: 6 to 8 minutes

Per appetizer serving:  
Fat: 2g. Cholesterol: 25mg.  
Calories: 36. Protein: 8g.

[illegible]

Promotion Survey, a higher percent of regular exercisers say they are both healthier and happier than those who do little or no exercise.

The result is a shift away from highly organized, technical approaches toward lifetime activities that place as much emphasis on enjoyment, quality of life and personal growth as they do on living longer. Fitness options now include everyday activities such as walking or cycling to work, unstructured activities such as recreational swimming, cultural activities such as folk or square dancing, and outdoor or leisure activities such as golfing or family canoe trips.

"People are looking for an all-round emotional, spiritual and physical wellness program," says Sue Hills Manager of Sue Hills Fitness in British Columbia, not "just physical fitness led by a perfectly proportioned instructor clad in a scanty spandex outfit."

The holistic health benefits of acupuncturists are increasingly sought out

## Of the Show Floor

The new "Torso" concept, "ARC," "the Girl System," a "Stabilizing roll bar" for motion control, "EVA for cushioning and polyurethane for Shock-bility," "AIR Sole units" and a "Visible Energy Return System"—sound like the list of high-tech car manufacturing. It isn't. It's "shockproof" for the vast array of technological improvements to everybody's old favorite, the sneaker. Modern athletic shoes are designed to provide the ultimate in comfort, shock absorbency, resiliency, flexibility and support. Here are some tips on choosing your next new pair.

- Know your feet. Take your old shoes with you to the store, since they will reveal wear patterns on the sole.
  - Go to a reputable store and ask questions. A good store, armed with knowledge about heel, foot structure and the technical differences in shoes.
  - Buy the right shoe for the right activity. A running shoe isn't great for enough support for the lateral movements in aerobic dance. Aerobic shoes don't have the heel cushioning or flexibility that a standing shoe requires. Walking shoes should aid the foot with a "rocking" system that allows you to roll your foot from heel to toe. Tennis shoes are light with reinforced toes and provide protection from sudden stops and fast turns.
  - Shop late in the afternoon when your feet are smaller. Try on both shoes and walk or jog around the store with them. There should be a half-inch space with between your big toe and the outer edge of the shoe for toes.
- Be honest.** Ask the salesperson about the "variable cushioning device", your tendency to "pronate" (lean inward) or "supinate" (lean outward) and the various components of the shoe's "anatomy, midsole and platform." Then relax — and buy the pair that feels great on your feet!

**Be brave.** Ask the salesperson about the "midline cushioning device", your tendency to "pronate" (lean inward) or "supinate" (lean outward) and the various components of the shoe's "outsole, midsole and platform." Then relax — and buy the pair that feels great on your feet!

### These Feet Were Made For Walking

Walking is such a familiar activity (we walk over one million steps a year on average) that we sometimes forget it is more than a means of getting from here to there. According to the 2000 Compendia's Survey, walking is still the most popular activity in Canada. And no wonder: the benefits of walking are impressive.

- Walking refreshes the mind, reduces fatigue and increases energy.
- Walking can be smooth or solitary, according to your mood.
- Walking is injury-free and fun for all ages.
- Regular walking is good for weight control. A daily 30-minute walk (with no increase in food intake), can mean a loss of 45 kg in a year.
- Fast walking is an aerobic activity. It trains your heart, lungs and muscles to work more effectively.

Begin with 10-20 minutes of brisk walking, three times a week. Then gradually increase the frequency, time and distance you walk. As with any aerobic activity, the experts recommend warming up (with 5 minutes of slow walking) and using stretchers (see next).

To make your mailing program more enjoyable,

- **Make short walks a daily adventure** with half-extended walks every second day.
- **Walk solo.** Do not wear a "walker's" in traffic. Wear bright clothes in the evening and stick to well-lit areas. Slow down in spots if you experience dizziness or lightheadedness (pages of conversation).
- **Explore a variety of routes and choose an exercise that you enjoy.**
- **Walk briskly and swing your arms naturally.** Let your body pick the most effective stride for a given speed.



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At Kellogg's, we are committed to promoting healthy lifestyles.

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One of the easiest places to make these eating changes is at breakfast. Choose a healthy breakfast like cereal containing fibre with skim or 2% milk and fruit.

You'll enjoy a meal that is not only low in fat and contains fibre but

you will also enjoy feeling healthier.

This message is brought to you by Kellogg's - Partners in Health Promotion with the Heart Check Centre at the University of Ottawa Heart Institute at the Ottawa Civic Hospital.

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FOR THE HEALTHY LIFE.**

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## Choosing To Be Active



CHOOSING TO BE ACTIVE has a lot to do with the human drive to be healthier, happier and sexier. Staying active, however, appears to have more to do with the good feelings and energy that result from regular activity. Here are the basics to making and maintaining the active living choice:

### Active Living: Some Fascinating Facts

- You have a total of 400 muscles just waiting to be active. So go ahead—smile. Over 100 of those muscles are in your face.
- Our phone company estimates that an extension phone costs you 10¢ a minute a piece of walking. So for the 10¢ rate across the telephone farthest away.

### STARTING

- Imagine yourself regularly active. Picture yourself with more energy, less tension, increased self-confidence and an overall sense of well-being. Make the general idea of fitness specific to you.
- Select physical activities that suit your lifestyle, needs, abilities and interest. Find opportunities throughout the day and week to be active—on the way to work, at lunch, with the family on the weekend.

Choose activities that you enjoy and build variety into your program: e.g. walking 3 times a week, calisthenics on alternate days and cycling on the weekend. Enjoyment is a highly personal issue, so set up some pleasure criteria for yourself. If you have a good time, you'll want to continue on a regular basis.

Progress slowly at a speed that feels comfortable to you.

Aim to be deliberately active three times each week. Complement your program with everyday active living—garden, dance, walk, use the stairs.

### STAYING

- Join a group or invite family members or friends to join you. A person whose spouse exercises is 1 1/2 times more likely to be active.
- Make it easy on yourself. Integrate your chosen activities into your schedule instead of adding them on.
- Listen to your body. If an activity hurts, slow down or find an alternative.
- Program success by setting short-term, achievable goals. Being active three times a week is a worthwhile achievement in itself—you don't have to run a marathon.
- Cross-training is a fancy word for variety. It will prevent boredom and help provide a balanced activity program.

Be patient, it takes more than two weeks to get in shape.

# Life in the FRESH LANE.

"We always make sure that even people who don't eat here get what they deserve."



**Cultures**  
Fresh Food Restaurant

## The Good News About Good Nutrition



FOOD IS ONE of our greatest pleasures in life. We eat to be sociable, to nourish ourselves, to celebrate and to fight fatigue. Fortunately, positive nutrition is still compatible with pleasurable eating. You don't need to give up everything you love for the sake of health. You do need to make some specific choices, and to aim for variety and moderation in your everyday choices. By making one or two small changes, you can start to make a big difference in how you feel. Our "smart eating choices" fall into three basic categories. Read through them and check off the ideas that you can put into action.

### Peanut Butter and Popcorn: Healthy Comfort Food

Guess what? Peanut butter, the Charlie Brown comfort food Canadians love (we eat nearly three pounds per person annually), provides protein, B vitamins and minerals. And while it packs 70 calories per tablespoon, its predominant fat is the unsaturated kind that doesn't raise blood cholesterol. Your best choice is "natural" peanut butter, containing only peanuts and salt. Other brands add sweeteners and saturated fats in the form of hydrogenated oils.

Popcorn, the old Saturday night movie standby, is a low-fat, low-calorie snack that is also endorsed by doctors as a superior grain messenger. But that's plain popcorn made in an air popper or with very little oil. Commercial microwave popcorn gets more than 50% of its calories from fat. Instead, microwave regular popcorn on "high" for 4 or 5 minutes. The fat content is near zero per ounce.

### 1. Variety is the spice of life

All of us crave the pleasure of different taste sensations. And eating a wide variety of foods is still the best way to ensure we get all the nutrients we need.

- ☐ Middle Eastern, Chinese, Mexican and Indian dishes offer a variety of nutritious choices. Try yummy falafel or pita, steamed vegetables and rice, Mexican beans or vegetable curries.
- ☐ Perk up breakfast. Left-over chicken, hot porridge (2 minutes in the microwave) or café-au-lait are easy and fast breakfast treats. Or take along a pocket breakfast: one fruit (e.g. orange, apple), one bread (e.g. a muffin, piece of dense loaf or serving-size cereal box) and a protein source (e.g. piece of cheese, hard-boiled egg or bread with peanut butter).
- ☐ Mix up your protein by choosing grilled or poached fish more often.

Recent studies have concluded that eating deep-water fish such as salmon, herring or bluefish may help prevent heart disease.

... Spice up soups, stews, dressings, rice or casseroles with basil, cilantro, oregano, hot peppers, chili powder or wine as a way of reducing your salt intake and adding new tastes to your meals.

- ☐ Reducing diets that eliminate foods (e.g. grapefruit diet, the low-carbohydrate diet) bore your taste buds and inevitably lead to weight regain. Instead, opt for a nutritious, delicious but moderate eating plan.
- ☐ Reserve your fast food fix to once a week (fast foods are low on crunch, high on fat and weary in taste over time).
- ☐ Surprise someone with a home-made lunch containing a Greek salad or a sandwich made with rye, whole wheat or pita bread, a thermos of soup and a note that says "I love you".

## 2. Easy Low-Fat Eating

The trouble with fat is that it's fattening—one gram of fat has 9 calories, compared with 4 calories for a gram of protein or carbohydrate. High intakes of fat are associated with overweight, high blood cholesterol levels and increased risk for cardiovascular disease and some cancers. Reducing the fat in your diet, however, doesn't mean giving up all snack foods or what you usually like to eat. In one study, men with moderately high blood pressure and blood cholesterol went on a low-fat diet for 42 days without giving up red meat, dairy foods, eggs or all desserts. By increasing fat and skin from meat, replacing whole milk with skim, broiling or baking instead of frying their foods and exchanging vegetable oil for animal cooking fats, they dropped both their blood pressures and cholesterol levels and increased their overall feelings of energy. Here are some other examples of how sprinkling your diet with tasty, low-fat choices can make a difference.

### Low-Fat Eating\*

Dietary Serving	Substitute	Fl. Servs.
1 chicken breast	1 kgel	36 calories, 10 grams fat, 12 mg cholesterol
1 oz cheddar cheese	1 oz part skim mozzarella	35 calories, 9 grams fat, 15 mg cholesterol
1/2 oz beef tenderloin, choice, unseasoned, broiled	3/4 oz fat free beefsteak, unseasoned, broiled	75 calories, 7 grams fat
1/2 oz beefsteak, unseasoned, broiled	1/2 oz lean leg of lamb	215 calories, 20 grams fat
3/4 oz pork spare ribs, cooked	3/4 oz pork loin roast, broiled	127 calories, 12 grams fat
1 regular-size serving fat-free french fries	1 medium-size baked potato	125 calories, 10 grams fat
1 oz potato chips	1 oz hot potatoe	40 calories, 9 grams fat
1 glass of milk	1 skim milk, low fat	110 calories, 12 grams fat, 21 mg cholesterol
1 cup ice cream (premium)	1 cup yogurt	200 calories, 24 grams fat, 100 mg cholesterol

\*From the University of California, Berkeley, William Latta, PhD.

## 3. Fabulous Fibre

Fibre is found in foods of plant origin. Soluble fibres, which dissolve in water, are found in dried peas, beans and lentils, oat bran, oatmeal, products containing corn, barley or rye, and fresh fruits and vegetables. They have been reported to have a blood cholesterol lowering effect in hu-

mans. Insoluble fibres, which absorb water like a sponge, are found in bran, whole wheat products and fresh fruits and vegetables. They add bulk to the stool and speed bowel movements, helping to protect against constipation, diverticulosis and possibly colon cancer. If fibre foods add savor and enjoyment to eating

Here are some simple ways to up your fibre intake.

- Eat more whole grains and bran products (e.g. whole wheat bread and crackers, rye bread, oatmeal). The more processed a product, the less fibre it contains (and the less interesting the texture).
- Use fibre extenders when cooking (e.g. cereals, bran, nuts, seeds, wheat germ).
- Eat at least 2 vegetables and 2 fruits a day (fresh has more fibre than canned; juice has even less).
- Discover the good taste of legumes and eat them more often.
- Eat foods containing both soluble and insoluble fibres. Aim to consume a total of 40 grams of fibre each day. When a label indicates a "source of fibre" or "moderate source of fibre", it contains at least 2 g of dietary fibre per serving. "High source" means 4 g per serving and "very high source" designates at least 6 g.



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Fibre Rich Foods*	Grams of dietary fibre
<b>Insoluble Fibre</b>	
1/2 cup (125 ml) All Bran cereal	15.2
1 cup (250 ml) lentil beans	7.5
1 cup (250 ml) peas	7.6
1/2 cup (125 ml) garbanzo beans	4.2
1 cup (250 ml) brown macaroni	3.4
1 cup (250 ml) broiled spareribs	3
1 cup (250 ml) corn	4.7
1 pear	6.8
1 cup (250 ml) fresh broccoli	6.8
1 cup (250 ml) mixed vegetables	6
1 cup (250 ml) sliced cooked beets	5.9
1 medium apple	5.8
1 cup (250 ml) green beans	5.6
2 slices whole wheat bread	2.8
1 Baked Potato	2.4
1/2 cup cooked Red Beans cereal	2.4
1 banana	2.4
1 orange	2.2
<b>Soluble Fibre</b>	
1 cup (250 ml) cooked white beans	6.3
1 cup (250 ml) kidney beans	6.7
1 cup (250 ml) brown macaroni	3.4
1 baked potato, skin on	3.8
1 apple	3.3
1 cup (250 ml) undrained	3.1
1 banana	2.4
1 orange	2.2
1 cup (250 ml) grapes	2.1
1/2 cup (125 ml) cooked oat bran	2.2

\*From "Foods and Nutrient Values" by Ray Hyatt, Canadian Society, October 1988.



# CONTROL YOURSELF

Our clever Chef has found a way to control the salt, fat and cholesterol in new Le Menu Eating Smart dinners. And keep them under 300 calories.

So throw caution to the wind, and enjoy.



## Helping You Helps Me

**R**UNNERS AND OTHER ATHLETES sometimes describe euphoric "highs" during their workout followed by a profound sense of relaxation afterward. Now there is evidence that helping others can produce these same kinds of emotional and physical feelings.

In *Psychology Today* (October 1988), Allan Luke describes how volunteers in two large studies reported physical sensations during the act of helping. A woman who counsels abusive parents, for example, compared her "feelings of well-being" to "what she feels while exercising." Luke points out that our natural optimism, the endorphins, which are activated by vigorous physical activity, may also produce the good feelings that arise during social contact with others.

There is other evidence that helping others is good for your health. When students at Harvard University watched a film of Mother Teresa tending to the sick in Calcutta, their immune functioning improved. Another large study in Michigan showed that men who did volunteer work had death rates 2 1/2 times lower than those who did not.

Helping others while you help yourself is the basic philosophy of self-help groups—the most rapidly developing human service in North America. An estimated 12 million people now

participate in some 500,000 self-help groups. They range from well-established groups like Alcoholics Anonymous to less well-known groups for smokers, phobias, gardeners, parents of handicapped children and many others.

In their book "Healthy Pleasures", authors Ornstein and Sobel point out that choosing to help others may not be beneficial if you do it simply because it is good for you. Rather, healthy altruism comes from a genuine desire to connect and help others because we are all part of the same human community.

The late Dr. Hans Selye, father of stress theory, called altruistic actions the best stress releaser on earth. "By deliberately helping others, you will gain a load of goodwill. This will give you a sense of security and self-esteem to cushion you against the fears and frustrations no human being can avoid."

Caring about others is as natural as caring about ourselves. So go ahead—choose to reach past Number One.

### In Sickness and in Health

According to Canada's Health Protection Survey, friends and family have a profound influence on a person's health and health behaviors. Health problems and negative ways:

- If you are out of Canada, they have a friend or family member they can talk to and they need help.
- 80 per cent trouble up children who are riding in their car.
- 75 per cent have attempted to prevent, stopped driving by a friend or family member.
- 34 per cent can administer cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and 31 per cent have had first aid training.
- A person whose friends are heavy drinkers are more likely to drink heavily.
- If most or all of a person's friends smoke, the chances are six in ten that he or she will smoke.

"Why are we going to die?"  
- Mom and Dad are taking a break with!



**Make your move.**

Get those snacks out and take the fun out for a ride they'll never forget.



**PARTICIPATION**

PARTICIPATION is a non-profit, private company which promotes healthy, active living in Canada. We would like to hear about your efforts—what you are doing to help yourself and others for health. Write to us at PARTICIPATION, Box 65, 40 Dundas Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5G 2C2. They supplement

was written by Peggy Edwards, PARTICIPATION's self director.



### Making the Healthy Choices the Easy Choices

At PARTICIPATION, we believe in living life to the fullest. We believe in fun. And we believe that choices will make of the choices we make are realistic, pleasant and enjoyable.

It isn't always easy. Especially for Canadians who are disadvantaged, isolated or overwhelmed with responsibility. Healthy public programs such as daycare support and workplace incentives such as employee fitness programs can help. In our community programs that help to make the healthy choices easier for Canadians who are poor, tired, lonely or exhausted.

Most people who adhere with being are not motivated by health issues. They are ordinary, everyday people who value and enjoy the everyday choices they make about work, play, home and relationships and will use "Habit to habit," said Mark Twain, "that is to drive carefully out their habits," then choose quickly to do what seems most easy at a time.

If you're on the way to good health, take it one step at a time. From walking in the moonlight to sleeping, frozen yogurt, to helping out in the community, in playing with the kids, healthy choices feel great!

Make it part of your life.

When you combine sensible foods like Fleischmann's corn oil margarine with fresh air and exercise, you've taken an important step

towards a healthy lifestyle. Take that step towards better health today. Start with Fleischmann's margarine. And make it part of your life.



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## THEATRE

# Altared states

*Tony and Tina throw a wild wedding bash*

TONY N' TINA'S WEDDING  
Created by Artificial Intelligence  
Directed by Larry Polgreen

**A**t Venue Black's Coliseum in downtown Toronto, an insane wedding reception is in full swing. Anthony Ragino Mennin and Voltaire Lyn Verde—Tony and Tina to their assembled families and guests—have just tied the knot and now stand about to cut their gigantic wedding cake. But Tina is more than a little high on champagne, and somehow the cake's white icing layer ends up plastered across her face. Looking like a casualty in a cosmetic fight, she goes howling off to the washroom. Followed by her outraged bridesmaids. The crowd can be forgiven if they roar with laughter. The scene, after all, is just one more piece of slapstick from Tony n' Tina's Wedding, no audience-participation piece that has been attracting sold-out houses in New York City, Los Angeles, and



Everett and Barri (centre) audience participation

Philadelphia—and which opened on March 7 in Toronto with a Canadian cast. Patrons pay \$50 each to attend the wedding ceremony in a storefront church on the city's downtown Queen Street West. After hell in hell, everyone dances along the street to the Coliseum (in real life, a local dance-and-drinking spot called Broom's Bar and Grill) to eat pasta and salad, top champagne from a plastic glass and join in the antinuptial mayhem.

First unveiled five years ago in New York by the Artificial Intelligence theatre company, Tony n' Tina's Wedding is one of the most successful of a new wave of so-called environmental dramas—plays that seek to involve the audience by having them move among sets and actors. Toronto has made its own contribution to the trend with such theatre pieces as David Cio, Newhouse and, most notably, Toronto, a melodrama written by local playwright John Ristano. Toronto's continuing success in Los Angeles and New York underlines the appeal of its innovative format, which has its audience excitedly following the actors through the capricious of a madcap. Tony n' Tina's Wedding goes a step

## FINALLY, SOMEBODY'S TREATING LEFT-HANDERS RIGHT.



ANNOUNCING THE  
**YASHICA SAMURAI Z & SAMURAI Z-L**  
130 F/1.7 35mm SLR

O.K., scratchpaws, admittedly it's been a long time coming (as in 50 years). But now it's here: The Yashica Samurai Z-L. The world's first left-handed 35mm SLR camera.

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## ART

# Stripes of strife

A \$1.76-million purchase sparks controversy

It is a towering, 38-foot-high by eight-foot-wide, blue-and-red-striped painting called *View of Fire*. And the 1967 canvas is itself enclosing a great many voices of art. The controversy began when officials of the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa announced on March 3 that they had acquired the work by U.S. painter Barnett Newman—for \$1.76 million, a sum amounting to nearly two-thirds of their annual \$3-million acquisition budget. Gallery officials described the canvas as one of the most significant works by the artist, a leader of the Abstract Expressionist movement who died in 1970 at the age of 65. For Manitoba Conservationist Sir Fila Robinson, chairman of the House of Commons standing committee on communications, culture, citizenship and multiculturalism, called the purchase outrageous. On a Winnipeg radio talk show on March 5, the MP, who has had several vocal disputes with the cultural community in the past, said that the painting looked like something that could have been done in 18 minutes, with "two cans of paint and two rollers."

The *View of Fire* controversy quickly escalated. National Gallery director Shirley Thomson defended the purchase, saying in an interview that "great works aren't always instantly appreciated by society." Thomson added that the acquisition "simply addresses the serious state of the National Gallery to be a respected player in the world of art." But Robinson said that his office had been inundated with calls from individuals who were outraged by the purchase. Letters to the editor in Canadian newspapers also expressed indignation about it. And while some members of the arts community championed the gallery's decision, Canadian Artists' Representatives' Society group representing 1,500 visual artists, criticized the gallery for spending so much money on a single new Canadian work. The organization's national director Greg Givens said that the gallery should spend more on new Canadian art. "I don't think there is an explosion of Canadian contemporary art, which is terribly unfortunate in the National Gallery."

For his part, Robinson raised the question of whether the federal government, which currently allows public funds to be used as the gallery to spend their acquisitions budgets as they see fit, should have a say in determining how the money is spent. He also noted that his committee will ask National Gallery officials to explain the reasoning behind the Newman acquisition when they make their next scheduled appearance before it next month. "We want to



View of Fire: "art is everybody's business"

look at how the purchase fits into their long-term agenda," Robinson told Maclean's. "We will be very interested in their future policy." Robinson added that it is up to Communications Minister Marcel Masse—not to himself and his committee—to make any changes to the way the government manages institutions like the National Gallery. By week's end, Masse had made no public comment. Said Robinson: "We can't leave the matter to change policy, but we can suggest it."

But National Gallery staff members have stressed that the decision, made three years ago, to obtain *View of Fire* was as spontaneous as the purchase had to be approved by the gallery's internal acquisitions committee, its board's advisory committee and, ultimately, the members of the National Gallery's government-appointed board. And rather than spend-

ing a large portion of any one year's acquisitions budget on the work, the gallery set aside \$600,000 a year for three years. Over that period, director Thomson said, the institution spent 42 per cent of its total acquisitions budget on Canadian art. Thomson noted that there were many ways to justify buying the work—among them the fact that Newman is widely recognized as one of the most important abstract painters of the mid-20th century. The gallery already had two Newman works and several pieces by other Abstract Expressionists in its permanent collection.

The controversy erupted at a time when museums and galleries generally are finding it increasingly difficult to buy major works. Faced by some notoriously successful auctions in recent years, art patrons have moved, and many private collectors have been able to keep pace for better than public institutions with limited budgets. Brydson Smith, the National Gallery's assistant director in charge of collections and research, negotiated the \$1.76-million purchase price for *View of Fire* with Newman's widow, Jeanne. In 1967, a year later, one of only four other Newman works at a similarly modest sale sold at auction to a Japanese collector for nearly \$3 million. Said Smith: "I saw this as one of the last opportunities to acquire something I would consider to be of major aesthetic and historical importance."

Holmes has previously evaded controversy by promoting advertising on CBC Radio and by asserting that artists and cultural institutions should be given encouragement. But he is not the first member of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government to suggest that Ottawa should adopt a more interventionist policy towards culturally funded institutions. Last fall, federal Revenue Minister Otto Jelinek of the Ministry of Finance, Minister of Consumer and the government would "manage" with the so-called anti-inflation policy. He made the comment after the right wing National Citizens' Coalition had criticized the Canada Council for the Arts to group agencies as a player itself. (See *Newsweek* 4/1/89 p. 19.)

The Canadian Confederation of the Arts, the largest cultural advocacy group in the country, expressed concern last week about Smith's. The body's national director, Keith Kelly, added that all members whom he contacted in an informal canvass "unanimously supported the National Gallery's right to do what it feels is best for the institution." But last part, director Thomson said that the last time *View of Fire* could even have a beneficial effect. "The fact that people are talking about it and maybe even moved to anger, is, I think, incredible to me. It's only good to show, the second, that 'art is everybody's business.'"

PAMELA WONG with MARK TUCKER at Times

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# STRIKING A BALANCE

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FOR MORE INFORMATION  
Public Information Officer  
Canadian Pulp and Paper  
Association  
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1111 Metropole Street  
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Commission emphasized the  
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# Video villain

Art imitates life in Rob Lowe's new movie

## BAD INFLUENCE

Directed by Clint Eastwood

With the possible exception of American Vice-President Dan Quayle, in the past year no celebrity has provoked a greater target for stand-up comedy than Rob Lowe. Boasting

delivered his name into household place. That makes the movie very popular. The actual filming took place after the scandal, while the Rob Lowe films were making the rounds. All in all, the crossover of incoherence and complexity makes a shadow that life cannot account—and creep—then it would otherwise be. From his first appearance in *Bad Influence*,



Spender (Jeff), Zane, Lowe's subject as sex, lies and videotape

Lowe puts a jagged edge on his pretty-boy manner. Mimicking Michael in a beach-front bar in Los Angeles, Alex strangles a blonde and uses it to woo off a lady who is charming Michael. A male version of a dumb blond, Michael is grateful that the handsome stranger drops him. And so does Michael's wife. When he runs into Alex again, apparently by chance, they strike up an instant friendship and go for the first of many drinks. Alex tricks him in a bar where clients need a passport from the "big get just the document. And Michael is flattered by Alex's world-of-fine-music and says so.

At first, Alex's influence does not seem as

bad. He persuades Michael to take appropriate coverage on a co-worker who has been trying to sabotage his chances for promotion. And even when Michael betrays his friend for a party girl procured by Alex, the cause seems sound enough. The female was a bore, and Michael is probably better off with a new woman who treats her wedding date like a lunch appointment. "October might not be good for me," the rich Michael ("Don't be November for you")

It is hard to see the apparently subtle Michael venturing out in the yuppie rooms. But that sex and money office politics lead to harder stuff—including robbery and murder. Like a movie-man version of *Pleasant Agreement*, which dramatized the consequences of adultery, *Bad Influence* presents a most-often scenario of what can happen when the boys get together and have too much. It plays on the darkest, people least.

The audience learns with the loss of a wallet and badly to Michael's return home one night to an apartment stripped bare of all its furniture. Michael can write off the loss of a fiancée, but possessions are another story. His career is the most precious possession of all. And by the time his long-suffering secretary tells him that she is not going to be with him, it is clear that Michael has been asking her to call him back. He has gone too far.

His temper tantrum to be truly evil. The motives for Alex's actions are never explained like the devil, but get shown up. Playing the devil requires not, intelligence and style. Jack Nicholson as a very good as it: Rob Lowe is as Michael. Spender gives a convincing performance, half on layers of cynicism and greed that he seems to be acting in a vicious. Michael's other leader, Phoebe (Christine Crenshaw), is the only character who really respects him. Phoebe is a somewhat polished woman when Michael spends with scores and who later becomes a nervous ally in Michael's bid to shake off Alex.

American director Curtis Hanson manipulates the story from a cool distance. His camera seems more interested in the appearance—all loose white and open-collared—in the characters. And he is stuck with a designer filter. After running the gambit for his industry, Lowe may have brought in element of reality to his role. But if *Bad Influence* is any reflection, it is a warning to the young man who would have to go to a real life to create a truly compelling vision on screen.

BRIAN D. JENSEN

# A cerebral sleuth

Detective Dalglish tackles another mystery

## DEVICES AND DESIRES

By P. D. James  
(Little & Brown Books, 450 pages,  
\$24.95)

The audience learned with first attention to P. D. James described the horrific strangling of a two-age girl before 450 people at the University of Toronto, James was modern last month from her first novel, *Devices and Desires*, and she had chosen the passage that begins the book. The girl died, James wrote, "because she entered the 1940s less from Beethoven to Cobble's March." Such precise plot dramatics: descriptions of crimes are typical of James's 11 novels. But the 68-year-old London author told the crowd later that her books are prepared not by real-life atrocity but by a sense of place. "This one began on a pretty Suffolk shore" she explained. "It stood looking out at the North Sea, thinking that the sea probably hadn't changed in 1,000 years—and how easy it was to imagine the view of a Viking ship on the horizon." Then she set her heart on the novel and saw the Saxon sailor power station. "And I thought, yes, then on my legs."

In *Devices and Desires*, James moves that ancient shoreline—and the reader—further north, creating a fictional community called Larkholm. The remote-wilderness landscape provides a richly textured setting for James's usual blend of psychologically complex characters and compelling plots. In her award-winning books, the author has repeatedly explored the inner workings of both murderers and the people who hunt them down. A recurring character in *North* is the third detective Adam Dalglish, an introverted man whose quietness makes the only outlet for his emotions. The disappearance of Dalglish in *Devices and Desires* undoubtedly contributed to the search for a new man to the top of best-seller lists.

In *Devices and Desires*, Agatha Christie's Hercule Poirot and Dick Tracy's Inspector Wexford—who became an old friend to readers of crime fiction. He has already appeared in four TV series based on James's work. And this work is a perfect series based on her 1986 book, *A Tasty for Death*—about the murder of a



James exploring the inner workings of murderers

prominent politician in a London church—made its debut on PBS's *Mystery* as a program that accurately combines style and substance of Christie's Poirot mysteries.

James may be the rightful heir of the Christie mantle in terms of popularity, but the comparison is misguided. Christie constructed neat puzzles with only English villages, but to allow her characters were simple cardboard cutouts of English types. James, with her writer eye for psychological detail and social nuance in a quietly changing England, creates mystery that are also novels of manners. And while she largely adheres to the classic mystery formula—a death, a closed circle of suspects and a resolution by an amateur or professional detective—James does more and more intricate ways to tell the story.

*Devices and Desires* features Dalglish in a slightly different role. James places him in the center of the action when he stumbles on a body lying on a wetting walk. But it is a Larkholm, he from his usual province of

London, and that prevents him, from direct involvement in the sleuthing. Larkholm is dominated by a huge nuclear power station and dotted with a 13th-century man, several castles and Larkholm Mill, the house that Dalglish has inherited from his beloved aunt. But only does the power station have seen everything, but it is also the village's main source of employment and the subject of controversy. When another murder occurs, everyone—from the isolated nuclear station to the local artist—cannot rest a moment.

Yet the plot consists of more than reading up aspects for questioning. The book teases with subplots, red herrings and deceptions: a serial killer's own death, hidden arguments over nuclear power and even an impossible subplot of international terrorism. But it is James's characters—particularly May Daniels—a former lecturer recovering from a nervous breakdown—that provide the novel's real power. And rather than filtering everything through Dalglish's eyes, James walks the point of view, each time revealing another piece of the puzzle.

Dalglish himself remains frustratingly aloof. The cerebral sleuth is mostly immune to the passions unleashed by the murders—except for a faint stirring of interest in May. Fans will have to wait for another book to learn whether Dalglish will ever act on the doubts and desires of his own heart.

DIANE TURKLE

## Maclean's

### BEST-SELLER LIST

#### FICTION

- 1 *The Boy on the Boat*, Irvine (J)
- 2 *Devices and Desires*, James (J)
- 3 *Sons of Shennans*, Davis
- 4 *Wendell's Journey* (J)
- 5 *Quarantine*, Fillion (J)
- 6 *Solomon's Island*, Wain (J)
- 7 *Fewell's Phenomenon*, Lee (J)
- 8 *Patience Hill*, Berlin
- 9 *Cold Harbor*, Ayler
- 10 *Hollywood*, Vols (J)

#### NONFICTION

- 1 *Belonging to the Gods*, Berghel and Bly (J)
- 2 *Algorithms 2000*
- 3 *Man and Machine* (J)
- 4 *Secrets About Men Every Woman Should Know*, de Quincey
- 5 *Wonderful Life*, Gold (J)
- 6 *Feeling with Flowers*, Finner
- 7 *A Brief History of Time*, Hawking (J)
- 8 *Home Games*, Doyle and McGee (J)
- 9 *The Development*, Foll (J)
- 10 *Down on the Earth*, Lowman (J)

(J) Fiction best-seller

Compiled by Thomas Bellin



# No laughs please, we're Canadian

BY STEWART MacLEOD

Isn't it passing strange, if not distinctly strange, that some of our political leaders, those who devote lifetimes to allegedly improving the lot of Canadians, have ever looked at a vice for our most obvious problem.

Not even government grand in their heart-stopping New Year's messages about blessing-counting, have ever acknowledged what ails us. Now, has a prime minister dared to offer a cure. No leadership candidate of any political party—including the current crop at Ottawa—has even recognized we have the disorder. And it's as blatantly obvious, particularly in the wake of Trade Minister John Crosbie's latest bid to bleed Goggs at Victoria.

What this country needs, and has for a very long time, is to lighten up. Mind you, it won't be easy after such a long dependency on broad-casting seriousness. But, if necessary, we could establish rehab clinics. It's been done for lesser afflictions.

Until something is done, there is little hope. We just can't go on accepting everything with simple-minded acquiescence.

Just look, for example, at the reaction to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's being singled out for the *Woman's Journal's* unveiled editorial cartoon named *More Canadians seemed disinclined, only a few were concerned enough to say the selection was "the norm."* Not one discernible quiver over an assertion that should have provoked a collective belly laugh from Cape Sable to Muskegon. Just how often do we have an opportunity to see a prime minister cut spending on soccer and win a scientific award?

And look what's happening around the Meech Lake accord—a fully blown national crisis, that's right. Because we took the decision thing so seriously—and were told to—400 new laws legislated as the cause of every invasion in the country including language, traffic lights and, for all I know, copper.

Stewart MacLeod is Ottawa columnist for *Woman's Press Service*.

*What this country needs, and has for a long time, is to lighten up. How about rehab clinics? It's been done for lesser afflictions*

twice. At last report, Quebecers were saying that, if March fails, the province might have to join up with the United States, where Canadians, including John Crosbie, went predicting the same fate for English Canada. Which means, presumably, we'd be together again.

Surely the most stupor-filled of us could struggle out a smile over that. No way. Then, as another example, there's the snail-paced discussion for the Preservation of English in Canada, whose spokesmen are given daily media exposure by otherwise serious journalists so they can explain they are not nat-Prented, they are merely worried about the extinction, or whatever, of English. On a continent of nearly 275 million English speakers and only about six million francophones?

Let us start this, by the way. You have just seen photos of the new painting, 18 feet high and eight feet wide, that the National Gallery has just purchased in the States for \$2.6 million. It consists of three vertical bars: two of them blue, one of them red. Incredible, impossible, just like a politician's past life. The canvas that evades, it's called *River of Fire* and, for reasons that entirely escape, it's considered a masterpiece. The reaction has ranged from unimpressed

to sobbing to sobbing approval. But not one decent, knee-slapping laugh. Just because the joke's on us shouldn't spoil the fun. It's there to be enjoyed, and there was a time when laughing was enjoyable.

But, when it comes to downright gravity, nothing can touch the subject of anxiety, or anything related thereto. It's not the French and English who have trouble in Canada, it's men and women. Laughing at each other, except in the privacy of one's home, has become a lost art. Darned dangerous, too.

This is in no way to suggest that John Crosbie displayed a great sense of occasion, or wistfulness of wit, when he referred to Mr. Goggs and quoted from a song, "This is the treacle shelf, and he down and love me again."

The remark was downright dumb, considering the fact that Mr. Crosbie had earlier provided Mr. Goggs' considerable wealth, and helped her become a best-selling author, by calling her "baby" at the Commons. His Victorian model was worthy of a bucketful of bees. And, as retrospect, associate Defence Minister Mary Collins, who also happens to be the minister responsible for the status of women, undoubtedly wishes she had cut Crosbie. Mr. Crosbie for us' absolutely marvellous speech.

But some allowance has to be made for anxiety, concentration and the delayed reaction most of us have to verbal blunders.

And was it really necessary to destroy half the trees in Canada for adequate protection to handle the letters drooping that sprout out of every household in the country? It some had their way, Crosbie would not only be political history, but parts of his anatomy would be supporting bones in the parliamentary library.

Some of the reaction was, well, amazing. Please don't write.

Just a few days later, we saw a worse example of overreaction, and this occurred after the publication *MMF Times* surveyed 100 on the best- and worst-dressed men and women in the House. Employment Minister Barbara McGaughey, to the surprise of very few, emerged the winner in the best-dressed female category.

In making a quotation in the House, John Rodrigues, the new MP from Nickel Belt in Ontario, began a criticism of the minister by saying she "has some very high points around that place for being the best-dressed female MP, but she does not score very high points." And that was as far as he got before there were cries of anarchy. The Speaker cut her off.

Later, Rodrigues rose and in scrawny tones apologized to the minister for saying something that was not correct.

"A real comment," shouted a Terry McNeil, for my sister's sake, but I withdrew those remarks. There were some words of approval throughout the House—just like the 1966 Soviet Politburo listening to the confessions of a desert port. Sister (as in Brothers) was a depressing. The suggestion to screen "lighten up" was overwhelming. Sometimes, in one of our weaker moments, someone will run to the occasion.

Allen Fethergham is in Ottawa.

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